

OSIS/UT LIBRARY

3 0005 0314 8514 0

OHEC
371.0329713
059S

C.1

SPECIAL REPORT

ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE

DEPOSITORY BRANCH

OF THE

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,

ONTARIO.

FROM 1850 TO 1875, INCLUSIVE.

PRESENTED TO THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
BY COMMAND

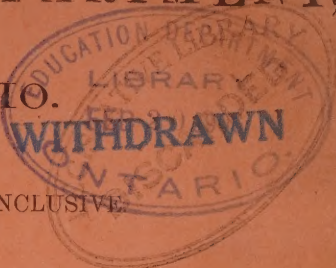


Toronto :

PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 25 WELLINGTON STREET WEST.
1877.

College of Education
Library

University of Toronto



WITHDRAWN

SPECIAL REPORT

ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE

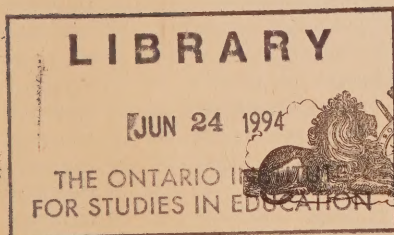
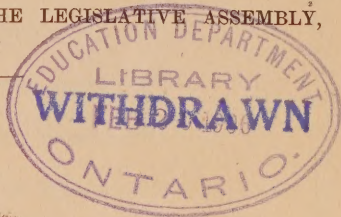
DEPOSITORY BRANCH

OF THE

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.

FROM 1850 TO 1875, INCLUSIVE.

PRESENTED TO THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
BY COMMAND



Toronto :

PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 25 WELLINGTON STREET WEST.
1877.

LEGAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

OF THE

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

OF THE

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

OF THE

WITHDRAWN

LIBRARY



CONTENTS

	PAGE.
INTRODUCTORY.—Hon. Minister of Education to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor . . .	1
General Summary of Depository operations from 1850 to 1875	3
MR. JAMES BROWN'S SPECIAL REPORT ON DEPOSITORY	5
Statement No. 1.—Depository in account with Provincial Treasury from 1850 to 1867	8
Statement No. 2.—Operations of Depository from 1850 to 1867, with final profit and loss account	10
Statement No. 3.—GENERAL SUMMARY, Depository, Receipts and Expenditure, Sales, cost of management, &c., &c., from 1868 to 1875	11
Statement No. 4.—GENERAL SUMMARY, Depository operations from 1868 to 1875, with profit and loss account	12
Statement No. 5.—Annual statements, with profit and loss account for 1868	14
Statement No. 6.— do do 1869	16
Statement No. 7.— do do 1870	18
Statement No. 8.— do do 1871	20
Statement No. 9.— do do 1872	22
Statement No. 10.— do do 1873	24
Statement No. 11.— do do 1874	26
Statement No. 12.— do do 1875	28
Statement No. 13.—Depository in account with Provincial Treasury, 1868	30
Statement No. 14.—Current Cash account for 1868	32
Statement No. 15.—Depository in account with Provincial Treasury, 1869	33
Statement No. 16.—Current Cash account for 1869	34
Statement No. 17.—Depository in account with Provincial Treasury, 1870	35
Statement No. 18.—Current cash account for 1870	36
Statement No. 19.—Depository in account with Provincial Treasury, 1871	37
Statement No. 20.—Current cash account for 1871	38
Statement No. 21.—Depository in account with Provincial Treasury, 1872	39
Statement No. 22.—Current cash account for 1872	40
Statement No. 23.—Depository in account with Provincial Treasury, 1873	41
Statement No. 24.—Current cash account for 1873	42
Statement No. 25.—Depository in account with Provincial Treasury, 1874	43
Statement No. 26.—Current cash account for 1874	44
Statement No. 27.—Depository in account with Provincial Treasury, 1875	45
Statement No. 28.—Current Cash account for 1875	46
Statement No. 29.—SUMMARY, Depository in account with Provincial Treasury, 1850 to 1875	47
Statement No. 30.—Stock account 1st January, 1868	48
Statement No. 31.— do do 1869	49
Statement No. 32.— do do 1870	50
Statement No. 33.— do do 1871	51
Statement No. 34.— do do 1872	52
Statement No. 35.— do do 1873	53

Statement No. 36.—	do	do	1874	54
Statement No. 37.—	do	do	1875	55
Statement No. 38.—	do	31st December, 1875		56
<i>Appendix to Statements, 30 to 38.....</i>				58
Reduction in values			1867.....	57
do			1868.....	57
do			1869.....	59
do			1870.....	60
do			1871.....	61
do			1872.....	62
do			1873.....	63
do			1874.....	63
do			1875.....	64
Statements No. 40, 41.—Routine in Depository.....				64
Appendix to Statement No. 2, previously referred to on pp. 5 and 10...				66
Report of Committee, Legislative Assembly.....				66
“ Sub. “ on Depository.....				67
Statement No. 42.—Questions on Depository by Committee of the late Council of Public Instruction, and answers by the officers of the Education Department				70
TABLE A.—No. of Library and Prize Books sent out from 1853 to 1874.....				72
Opinions of Inspectors in regard to the Depository.....				80
TABLE B.—An appendix to answer X., Library and Prize Books supplied by J. Campbell & Son.				88
TABLE C.—Explanation of Reduction to 18 cents for 1s. sterling books				91
TABLE D.—Mechanics' Institutes, Government aid, volumes, members, 1871, 2.....				93
TABLE E.—Mechanics' Institutes, Government aid, volumes, members, 1872, 3				94
TABLE F.—Mechanics' Institutes, Total Government aid, volumes, members, 1871, 2				95
TABLE G.—Mechanics' Institutes, Transactions, volumes, members, 1871, 2.....				95
<i>Appendix to Answer XIII.</i> —Steps taken to revise publishers' prices to Depository, (Dr. Ryerson's Report, 1867)				99
Report on English arrangements by Deputy-Supt.....				99
<i>Miscellaneous Appendices.</i> —Minutes of proceedings of the late Council of Public Instruction on Depository matters				101
Minutes of proceedings of a Committee of the late Council of Public Instruction on Depository matters				105

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,

ONTARIO.

SPECIAL REPORT ON DEPOSITORY BRANCH.

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR.

I beg to transmit for your information and that of the Legislative Assembly, the accompanying Special Report on the accounts and business operations of the Depository Branch of the Education Department, from the year 1850 to the year 1875, inclusive.

The financial operations of the Depository during this period of 26 years comprise the following results, viz. :—

1. Total Legislative grants expended by the Depository for Books, Maps, apparatus, freight, salaries, and all other expenses, 1850 to 1875, inclusive	\$811,523 72
2. Total value of Books, Maps and apparatus despatched from the Depository, 1850 to 1875, inclusive	\$803,067 86
Difference	\$8,455 86
3. Net value of stock in hand 1st January, 1876, at cost valuation	\$79,509 41
4. The value of books, maps, &c., despatched from the Depository during the year 1875.....	\$62,169 00

On assuming charge of the Education Department in March, 1876, I deemed it advisable that a person unconnected with the Department, conversant with accounts and business of this nature, should be employed to enquire into and investigate the financial operations and management of the Depository since its establishment.

The late Chief Superintendent had frequently desired this to be done, but with the exception of the enquiry made by a Sub-Committee of the House of Assembly, in the Session of 1868-9, I am not aware that anything further has been done in this respect.

The annexed Schedule contains a summary of the results of this investigation, which was entrusted by me to a fully competent person (Mr. James Brown)

Full particulars of the foregoing are set forth in the accompanying Report, schedules, and appendices submitted to me by Mr. Brown, and which I trust will afford full information to your Honour and the Legislative Assembly.

The Report, Schedule, and Appendices will show that the working and financial management of the Depository Branch of the Department have been satisfactorily conducted by the late Chief Superintendent and his Deputy, Dr. Hodgins, with whom during this whole period rested the personal oversight of all its transactions.

[(Signed)]

ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

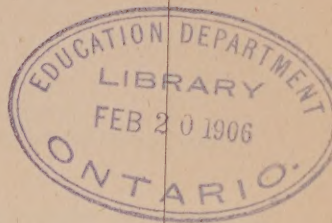
Education Department,
12th December, 1876.

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Operations of the Depository Branch of the Education Department, with full Profit and Loss Account for the years 1850 to 1875, (both inclusive.)

DR.

CR.

1850 to 1867.	By Sales, Discounts and Drawbacks as per Statement, No. 2, amount	\$421,644 60
1868.	By Cash Sales as per Statement, No. 5.	19,705 26
"	Deliveries on Legislative grant.	15,171 94
1869.	By Cash Sales as per Statement, No. 6.	20,562 31
"	Deliveries on Legislative grant.	14,565 52
1870.	By Cash Sales as per Statement, No. 7.	22,279 00
"	Deliveries on Legislative grant.	16,102 97½
1871.	By Cash Sales as per Statement, No. 8.	24,770 76
"	Deliveries on Legislative grant.	16,688 22½
1872.	By Cash Sales as per Statement, No. 9.	33,824 28
"	Deliveries on Legislative grant.	23,343 61½
1873.	By Cash Sales as per Statement, No. 10.	30,379 00
"	Deliveries on Legislative grant.	23,368 43½
1874.	By Cash Sales as per Statement, No. 11.	33,507 37
"	Deliveries on Legislative grant.	24,984 29
1875.	By Cash Sales as per Statement, No. 12.	36,307 99
"	Deliveries on Legislative grant.	25,862 29
	Total Sales during the term.	\$803,067 86
	Stock on hand, at the close of the term as per Inventories taken at cost.	79,509 41
		\$882,577 27



MR. BROWN'S REPORT ON DEPOSITORY.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 26th May, 1876.

To the Honourable ADAM CROOKS, Minister of Education.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to report that, in accordance with your instructions of the 22nd of March, now last past, I have undertaken an examination of the accounts and business operations of the Depository Branch of the Education Department, with the view of furnishing you with full information on the various questions connected therewith. For this purpose, I have examined all books, accounts and papers necessary for obtaining complete information, and my work has been aided by the willing co-operation of Dr. Hodgins, Mr. Marling, and other officers of the department. I have thus been enabled to investigate with facility a large amount of work, involving the operations of the Depository from its origin in 1850, through twenty-five years of constantly increasing business, down to the end of the year 1875, and I am now enabled to present in the following statement, the actual results of these operations.

In conformity with your instructions, I have confined my investigation of the years from 1850 to 1867, inclusive, to the general statistics of the Depository, as the details of those years have already been presented to a Special Committee of the Legislative Assembly during the Session of 1868–69, as will appear in their Report, dated the 1st day of February, 1869. My statements, numbers one and two, refer to the operations of this period.

My examination for the subsequent period, beginning on the 1st day of January, 1868, and ending on the 31st day of December, 1875, involved a detailed and thorough enquiry year by year, and a comparison of the operations of each year with the public accounts of the Province in the Treasury Department.

I beg now to submit as the results of my investigations, the several statements accompanying this Report, together with remarks explanatory thereof :—

REMARKS.

Statement No. 1—Shows the account of the Depository Branch with the Provincial Treasury, and is found by me to agree with the Report annexed to this statement, except as to these few items, viz. :—On the debit the sum of (for salaries), \$4,220 ; also the debit the sum of (for drawbacks), \$2,169 26, and on the credit the sum of (for sundries), \$1,565 11. These are more fully explained in the statement. The balance of cash at the end of the year (\$186 25) agrees with the Treasury account.

Statement No. 2—Shows the result of the operations for the whole period of seventeen years, closed by stock taken at the end of 1867, and transferred to 1868, thus exhibiting as profit during this period the sum of \$28,124 22.

I can testify to the correctness of the accounts, and the accurate system upon which they are kept. I was thus enabled to examine the intricate transactions of a period of seventeen years, and ascertain this result with the greatest ease.

Statement No. 3—Shows the total annual receipts and expenditures of the period of eight years from 1868 to 1875, inclusive, the details for each year will be found set forth in the further statements herewith, also numerically arranged.

Statement No. 4—Shows the total transactions for each year during the same period, and with the introduction of the stock accounts also shows the profit on these operations during the whole period, of eight years, being the sum of \$42,929 33. Statements Nos. 5 to 12, show the operations for each of the years from 1868 to 1875, inclusive, and the result at the end of each year after crediting amount of stock on hand, and charging expenses of management.

Statements with the odd numbers 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, show the current accounts of each year between the Treasury Department and the Depository Branch of the Education Department as taken from the books of the latter, and compared with the public accounts to which they refer, with which I find them in strict accord, except in the following particulars, viz :—

1. In 1870 a discrepancy appears of \$3 46. This occurred through the refund by the Customs of that amount, on a cheque issued for Duties, which was found to be in excess to that extent of the sum required.
2. In 1871, the Inspector of the County of Frontenac deposited at Kingston, to the credit of the Provincial Treasurer, the sum of \$62 on Superannuated Teachers' account, which was passed (on advice thereof) by the Education Office to the credit of that account, and to the debit of the Treasury, as a deposit, in which account it remained as an item in the general aggregate of the year's deposits, amounting as per statement No. 20, to the sum of \$35,512 65, whereas the public accounts acknowledged but \$35,450 65, showing the discrepancy of \$62. From some delay, this sum did not appear in the accounts of the Treasury until the following year.
3. In 1872, a re-fund of \$64 Superannuated Teachers' money was made to Mr. A. McIntyre by the Treasury, on a requisition from the Education Office, which was treated by the Treasury Department as a deduction from the Revenue, of that year on Superannuated Teachers' account, the result of which was to overbalance the previous deposit of \$62 by the sum of \$2.
4. In the year 1873, a discrepancy of 2 cents appears between the documents which I traced to a typographical error.

With these few exceptions, the accounts between the two Departments are in perfect accord.

Statements with the even numbers 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, and 28 show the current cash accounts of each year, between the Education Department proper, and the Depository Branch, and are collateral to the previous statements bearing the intervening odd numbers, and present the internal cash transactions of the Department for the same years.

In considering these statements, it will be understood that the Depository system of the Department is a cash one, there being no credit taken or given in any of its transactions. Under the Regulations, every dollar received by the Department is considered as Public Revenue, and deposited daily to the credit of the Treasury Department.

All the more important accounts of the Depository have, since 1869, been paid by the Treasury Department upon accounts properly examined and certified by the accountant of the Education Department.

Statements Nos. 30 to 38 represent the stock accounts for the years 1868 to 1875, based upon inventories taken each year during this term, and reduced to a cash standard by appropriate discounts shown upon each statement.

No. 39 contains the rough notes and original memoranda furnished me by the several officers of the Department in the course of my enquiry, and which assisted me in the preparation of the several statements referred to.

No. 40 is a memorandum showing the whole working routine of the Depository Branch.

No. 41 contains a complete collection of all the forms and papers used by the Depository Branch in its current operations.

No. 42 includes a series of questions proposed by a Committee of the Council of Public Instruction on the supply of Depository books, &c., with replies thereto ; all of which have relation to the subject upon which I have been instructed by you to report.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES BROWN, Jr.

STATE

THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT in account

Dr.

RECEIPTS.			
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1850 to 1867	To Grants received from Government as shown by the books of the Depository and confirmed by a Report of a Committee of the Legislative Assembly dated the 1st February, 1869.....	253,518 48	
	To additional Grant received from same for Salaries charged to Special Acct., as taken from the books.....	4,220 00	
	Total amount of Grants to account for		257,738 48
	To value of Books, &c., despatched.....	123,298 97	
	“ do of Maps, Prizes, &c., despatched.....	213,993 78	
	Total amount sold subject to 50 per cent. Rebate.....	337,292 75	
	50 per cent. Rebate thereon deducted.....	168,646 37	
	Net amount thereon received by Depository	168,646 37	
	To value of Text Books, &c., sold at full prices	82,182 59	
	Total amount received on sales.....		250,828 96
	To various Discounts and Drawbacks, as taken from the books additional to the “Report” referred to in connection with drawback on paper and purchases in Paris at the “Exposition”....		2,169 26
			510,736 70

MENT No. 1.

with the Provincial Treasury, for the years 1850 to 1857 (both inclusive).

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.			
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1850 to 1867	By amounts remitted to Receiver General as shown by the Books of the Depository and confirmed by the Report of the Legislative Assembly referred to		66,378 69
	By Expenditure for the said Term for Books, Maps, &c., Imported..	271,869 52	
	do purchases in Montreal.....	3,990 06	
	do Articles manufactured in Toronto	93,146 88	
	Total.....	369,006 46	
	For Freights, Agency, Packing, Printing, Insurance, Salaries and expenses to be added	73,600 19	
	Total amount as confirmed by "Report"		442,606 65
1857 Sept.	By amt. of a credit given to the Normal School Act for 50 per cent. Rebate from the charge for a supply of apparatus originally entered as a sale at full prices	778 28	
	By amount refunded to Mount Forest	24 00	
1867 June	By amt. refunded to office contingencies for a supply of School Registers, charged to that account in April	762 83	
	Additional amt. at credit of account.....		1,565 11
	Total amount at credit of account		510,550 45
" Dec. 31	By Balance transferred to account for 1868		186 25
			510,736 70

No. 2.—GENERAL STATEMENT

OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT for the years 1850 to 1867 (both inclusive).

WITH FINAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Cr.

Dr.

1850 to 1867		\$	cts.	1850 to 1860		\$	cts.	1867 Dec. 31		\$	cts.
To Expenditure during the Term, as follows:—											
Paid for Books, Maps, &c., imported.....		271,869	52		By Books, &c., sold subject to 50 per cent. Rebate.....		123,298	97			
“ “ purchases in Montreal.....		3,990	06		By Maps, Prizes, &c., do.....		213,993	78			
“ “ manufactures in Toronto.....		93,146	88		Total amount sold subject to rebate.....		337,292	75			
Total.....		369,006	46		By Text Books, &c., sold at full prices.....		82,132	59			
Paid for Freight, Agency, Packing, Printing, Insurance, Salaries and Expenses.....		73,600	19		Total amount of sales computed at full prices.....				419,475	34	
Total amt. of expenditure.....					By Discounts, Drawbacks, &c., allowed at sundry times, and on settlements for purchases at Paris Exposition.....				2,169	26	
To allowance to the Normal School act for Rebate of 50 per cent. on apparatus originally charged at full prices.....		778	28		Total amt. at credit of the account.....				421,644	60	
To allowance for Refund to Mount Forest.....		24	00	1867 Dec. 31	By Stock on hand at close of the term:—						
To allowance to Office Contingencies act on School Registers charged to that account in April, but included in sales and deliveries account.....		762	83		Text Books, at cash values.....		2,567	26			
					Maps, Apparatus, &c., do.....		24,565	86			
					Libraries, &c., do.....		14,775	79			
					Prize Stock, do.....		10,893	38			
Total amount at debit of the account.....					Total.....		52,792	29			
Net profit on the operations of the Depository for the term, merged in stock.....					Less payments thereon payable in 1868.....		2,140	91			
					Net cash value of Stock on hand.....				50,651	38	
									472,295	98	

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, together with the annual Sales and Deliveries of Books, Maps, &c., and cost of management, for the whole term, extending from the year 1868 to 1875, (both inclusive.)

YEARS.	SALES AND DELIVERIES OF BOOKS, MAPS, &c.						COST OF MANAGEMENT.			
	Receipts from the Treasury.	Expenditure by the Depository.	Cash Receipts on Sales.	Deposits to credit of the Treasury.	Sold at half price.	Sold at net prices.	Gross amounts sold.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Contingencies.	Total Amounts.
1868	\$ cts. 32,166 25	\$ cts. 32,166 25	19,705 26 20,562 31	\$ cts. 19,705 26 20,562 31	15,171 94 14,565 52	\$ cts. 4,533 32 5,996 79	\$ cts. 34,877 20 35,127 83	\$ cts. 3,303 50 2,919 50	\$ cts. 1,807 58 1,514 63	\$ cts. 5,111 08 4,434 13
1869	36,068 57	36,068 57	22,279 08 36,897 38	22,279 08 36,897 38	16,102 97 16,102 97	6,176 02 6,176 02	38,381 97 38,381 97	3,066 00 3,403 75	1,904 97 3,403 75	4,970 97 4,764 49
1870	39,924 02	39,924 02	22,770 76 33,824 28	22,770 76 33,824 28	16,688 22 23,343 61	8,082 58 10,480 66	41,458 98 57,167 89	3,082 75 2,339 06	1,807 49 2,339 06	5,556 24 7,163 22
1871	49,402 03	49,402 03	33,824 28 57,558 98	33,824 28 57,558 98	23,368 43 23,368 43	7,010 56 7,010 56	53,747 43 58,491 66	4,824 16 4,855 00	2,339 06 2,463 99	7,163 22 8,123 90
1872	57,558 98	57,558 98	33,507 37 and 17 60	33,507 37 and 17 60	24,984 29 25,862 29	8,523 08 10,445 70	58,491 66 62,170 28	4,855 00 4,855 00	2,463 99 2,463 99	8,123 90 7,338 99
1873	58,420 48	58,420 48	36,307 99 58,931 85	36,307 99 58,931 85	25,862 29 25,862 29	10,445 70 10,445 70	62,170 28 66,423 26	4,855 00 4,855 00	2,463 99 2,463 99	7,338 99 7,338 99
1875	57,962 32	57,962 32	36,307 99 and 1,030 47	36,307 99 and 1,030 47	25,862 29 25,862 29	10,445 70 10,445 70	62,170 28 66,423 26	4,855 00 4,855 00	2,463 99 2,463 99	7,338 99 7,338 99
Totals....	368,400 03	368,400 03	221,335 97	221,335 97	160,087 29	61,248 68	381,423 26	30,885 66	16,577 36	47,463 02

No. 4.—GENERAL

OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE EDUCATION

WITH CLOSING PROFIT

Dr.

1868 Jany. 1	To Stock on hand this day as follows :—		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
	Text Books at cash value.....		2,567 26		
	Maps, Apparatus, &c., do.....		24,555 86		
	Libraries, &c. do.....		14,775 79		
	Prize Stock do.....		10,893 35		
	Total		52,792 29		
	Less payments included in subsequent expenditures				
	Net cash value of Stock at date.....		2,140 91		50,651 38
	To expenditure during the following years				
		For Purchases.	For Charges.	For management.	Gross annual outlay.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1868 Dec. 31		24,749 28	2,305 89	5,111 08	32,166 25
69 "		29,430 89	2,203 55	4,434 13	36,068 57
70 "		28,963 08	2,963 33	4,970 97	36,897 38
71 "		33,112 61	2,046 92	4,764 49	39,924 02
72 "		41,321 33	2,524 46	5,556 24	49,402 03
73 "		46,640 09	3,755 67	7,163 22	57,558 98
74 "		47,158 58	3,120 40	8,123 90	58,402 88
75 "		46,217 24	3,375 62	7,338 99	56,931 85
Total Expenditure		297,593 10	22,295 84	47,463 02	367,351 96
Dec. 31 1875	To net profit on the operations of the Depository as exhibited in the annual Statements, viz : net profit on this year's (1868) operations				4,750 21
1868	do		do		7,013 01
69	do		do		3,698 26½
70	do		do		5,937 67½
71	do		do		4,702 16½
72	do		do		4,574 33½
73	do		do		4,199 34
74	do		do		8,054 33
75	do		do		
	Total net profit during the term.....				42,929 33
					\$460,932 67

SUMMARY

DEPARTMENT during the years 1868 to 1875 (both inclusive).

AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Cr.

				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1875 Dec 31	By proceeds of sales effected during the following years under the following classification :—				
	Cash received on sales and deposited to the credit of the Treasury.	Legislative apportionment of 100 per cent. on sales to Trustees.	Gross annual sales at Catalogue Prices.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
1868	19,705 26	15,171 94	34,877 20		
69	20,562 31	14,565 52	35,127 83		
70	22,279 00	16,102 97½	38,381 97½		
71	24,770 76	16,688 22½	41,458 98½		
72	33,824 28	23,343 61½	57,167 89½		
73	30,379 00	23,368 43½	53,747 43½		
74	33,507 37	24,984 29	58,491 66		
75	36,307 99	25,862 29	62,170 28		
Totals..	221,335 97	160,087 29	381,423 26		
	Gross amount of sales for the term.....				381,423 26
1875 Dec. 31	By stock on hand at the close of the term, per inventories taken at cash values—				
	Text Books.....		\$ cts.		
	Maps, Apparatus, &c.....		9,461 50		
	Libraries and Prizes.....		38,175 92		
	Total cash value of stock.....		45,790 49		
				93,427 91	
	Deduct payments subsequently made and included in Expenditures.....			13,918 50	
	Net cash value of stock at date.....				79,509 41
					\$460,932 67

OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE

DR.

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1868.					
January 1	To Stock on hand, per Inventories taken this day--				
	Text Books at cash value	2,567	26		
	Maps, Apparatus, &c., at cash value	24,555	86		
	Libraries, &c., at cash value	14,775	79		
	Prize stock, at cash value	10,893	38		
	Total	52,792	29		
	Less payments thereon, included in expenditure	2,140	91		
	Net cash value of stock, as above			50,651	38
	To expenditure during the year, as follows:—				
	For purchases, including transfer from Museum	24,749	28		
	For freights and other charges	2,305	89		
	Total			27,055	17
	Gross outlay, including cost of stock			77,706	55
	Apparent gross profit on year's operations			9,861	29
				87,567	84
	<i>Profit and Loss Account.</i>				
December 31	Paid Dr. Hodgins, for salary, per Statement		366	67	
	“ Alex. Marling, do do		366	67	
	“ S. P. May, do do		1,191	67	
	“ E. B. Cope, do do		326	66	
	“ H. Wilkinson, do do		300	84	
	“ E. J. Russell, do do		228	33	
	“ George Barber, do do		225	00	
	“ W. Lemon, do do		189	00	
	“ W. Anning, do do		57	06	
	“ C. Parsons, do do		30	00	
	“ G. J. Bryce, do do		16	60	
	“ F. B. Thomas, do do		5	00	
	Total amount of salaries paid		3,303	50	
	Total amount of office contingencies		1,807	58	
	Total cost of management			5,111	08
	Net profit on year's operations merged in stock			4,750	21
	Total			9,861	29

STATEMENT

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, with Profit and Loss Account for 1868.

Cr.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
December 31	By Cash received on sales during the year, and deposited to credit of the Treasury	19,705 26	
	By Deliveries of Books, Maps, &c., on Legislative Grant, to School Trustees at half-price	15,171 94	
	Gross sales, computed at full catalogue prices		34,877 20
	By Stock on hand, at close of the year, per Inventories taken at cash values	59,039 98	
	Less amount subsequently paid for, but included in Stock at date	6,349 34	
	Net cash value of stock, at date		52,690 64
			87,567 84
	<i>Contra.</i>		
	By gross profit on year's operations, brought down		9,861 29
	Total		9,861 29

OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE

DR.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1869. January 1	To Stock on hand, per Inventories, this day, to wit— Text Books at cost Maps, Apparatus, &c., at cost Libraries, &c., at cost Prize stock at cost	3,259 93 26,700 61 17,015 87 12,063 57	
	Total	59,039 98	
	Less payments included in expenditure account	6,349 34	
	Net cash value of stock at date		52,690 64
	To expenditure during the year as follows :— For purchases For freights and other charges	29,430 89 2,203 55	
	Total		31,634 44
	Gross outlay, including stock		84,325 08
	To apparent gross profit on year's operations, carried to Profit and Loss account		11,447 14
			95,772 22
	<i>Profit and Loss Account.</i>		
December 31	To Cost of Management as follows :— Paid S. P. May, 12 months' salary as Clerk of Libraries .. “ E. B. Cope, 12 months' salary as Assistant Clerk of Libraries “ H. Wilkinson, 12 months' salary as Depository Salesman “ F. Thomas, 9 months' salary as Assistant Salesman .. “ D. B. Heath, 2 months' salary as Assistant “ R. J. Bryce, 12 months' salary as Junior Assistant “ George Barber, 12 months' salary as Packer and Messenger “ William Lemon, 12 months' salary as Labourer	1,200 00 500 00 400 00 112 50 15 00 120 00 320 00 252 00	
	Total Salaries	2,919 50	
	Paid office contingencies	1,514 63	
	Total cost of management		4,434 13
	To net profit on year's operations, merged in stock		7,013 01
	Total		11,447 14

STATEMENT

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, with Profit and Loss Account for 1869.

Cr.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1869. December 31	By Cash received on Sales during the year, and deposited to credit of the Treasury	20,562 31	
	By deliveries of Books, Maps, &c., on Legislative Grant, at half price	14,565 52	
	Gross sales computed at full prices		35,127 83
	By stock on hand at the close of the year, per Inventories taken at cash values	61,945 07	
	Less amount paid thereon in 1870	1,300 68	
	Net cash value of stock on hand, at date		60,644 39
	Gross income, including stock		95,772 22
			95,772 22
	<i>Contra.</i>		
December 31	By gross profit on year's operations, brought down		11,447 14
	Total		11,447 14

No. 7.—ANNUAL

OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE

Dr.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1870. January 1..	To Stock on hand this day, per Inventories :— Text Books, at cost Maps, Apparatus, &c., at cost Libraries, &c., at cost Prize Stock	3,905 28 26,748 53 15,610 63 15,680 63	
	Total	61,945 07	
	Less payments included in following Expenditures	1,300 68	
	Net cash value of Stock at date		60,644 39
December 31	To Expenditure during the year, as follows :— For Purchases	28,963 08	
	For Freights and other charges	2,963 33	
	Total		31,926 41
	Gross outlay, inclusive of Stock		92,570 80
	To apparent profit carried to Profit and Loss Account		8,669 23½
			101,240 03½
	<i>Profit and Loss Account.</i>		
	To cost of Management— Paid S. P. May, for 12 months' salary, to 31st December, 1870	1,200 00	
	“ E. B. Cope, for 10 months' salary, to 31st October, 1870	458 33	
	“ H. M. Wilkinson, for 2 months' salary, to 31st December, 1870	91 67	
	“ H. M. Wilkinson, for 10 months' salary, to 31st October, 1870	375 00	
	“ R. C. Marshall, for 2 months' salary, to 31st December, 1870	56 67	
	“ D. B. Heath, for 10 months' salary, to 31st October, 1870	105 00	
	“ E. Butler, for 2 months' salary, to 31st December, 1870	21 00	
	“ A. Lewis, for 2 months' salary, to 31st December, 1870	18 33	
	“ R. J. Bryce, for 12 months' salary, to 31st December, 1870	120 00	
	“ George Barber, for 12 months' salary, to 31st December, 1870	340 00	
	“ Wm. Lemon, for 12 months' salary, to 31st December, 1870	280 00	
	Total amount of Salaries	3,066 00	
	Total amount of Office Contingencies	1,904 97	
	Total cost of Management		4,970 97
	To net profit on year's operations merged in stock		3,698 26½
	Total		8,669 23½

OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE

Dr.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1871. January 1..	To Stock on hand, per Inventories taken this day— Text Books .....at cost Maps, Apparatus, &c..... Libraries and Prizes.....	4,317 45 26,669 04 40,394 14	
	Total.....	71,380 63	
	Less payments included in following Expenditure.....	8,522 57	
	Net cash value of Stock on hand at date		62,858 06
December 31	To Expenditure during the year as follows:— For purchases	33,112 61	
	freights and other charges	2,046 92	
	Total.....		35,159 53
	Gross outlay.....		98,017 59
	To apparent profit, carried to Profit and Loss Account.....		10,702 16½
			108,719 75½
<i>Profit and Loss Account.</i>			
	To cost of management as follows:—		
	Paid S. P. May for 12 months' salary to 31st Dec., 1871 ..	1,200 00	
	H. M. Wilkinson 12 do 31st Dec., 1871 ..	593 75	
	B. C. Marshall 3 do 31st March, 1871..	106 25	
	E. Butler 12 do 31st Dec., 1871 ..	302 50	
	R. J. Bryce 12 do 31st Dec., 1871 ..	160 00	
	G. Barber 12 do 31st Dec., 1871 ..	390 00	
	A. Lewis 3 do 31st March, 1871..	37 50	
	S. A. May 9 do 31st Dec., 1871 ..	93 75	
	W. Lemon 12 do 31st Dec., 1871 ..	280 00	
	A. Ditchburn 9 do 31st Dec., 1871 ..	240 00	
	Total amount of salaries	3,403 75	
	Office contingencies.....	1,360 74	
	Total cost of management		4,764 49
	Net profit on year's operations merged in Stock		5,937 67½
	Total.....		10,702 16½

STATEMENT

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, with Profit and Loss Account, for 1871.

Cr.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
December 31	By Cash received on sales during the year, and deposited to credit of the Treasury.....	24,770 76	
	By deliveries of Books, Maps, &c., on Legislative Grant, at half-price	16,688 22½	41,458 98½
	By Stock on hand, at close of the year, per Inventories, at cash values	71,981 47	
	Less amounts paid thereon in 1872.....	4,720 70	
	Gross cash value of Stock		67,260 77
			108,719 75½
	<i>Contra,</i>		
	By gross profit on year's operations, brought down.. ..		10,702 16½
	Total.....		10,702 16½

No. 9.—ANNUAL

OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE

Dr.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1872. January 1 ..	To Stock on hand, per Inventories this date— Text Books, at cash value Maps, Apparatus, &c., at cash value Libraries and Prize Stock, at cash value	4,800 95 23,379 75 38,800 77	
	Total	71,981 47	
	Less payments included in following expenditures	4,720 70	
	Net cash value of stock at date		67,260 77
December 31	To Expenditure during the year, viz. :— For purchases. For freights and other charges	41,321 33 2,524 46	
	Total		43,845 79
	Gross outlay, including stock		111,106 56
	Gross profit on year's operations		10,258 40½
			\$121,364 96½
	<i>Profit and Loss Account.</i>		
	To paid S. P. May, for 12 months' salary to 31st December..	1,200 00	
	“ H. M. Wilkinson, 12 do do ..	600 00	
	“ G. Barber, 12 do do ..	425 00	
	“ E. W. D. Butler, 6 do to 30th June.....	173 33	
	“ F. Nudel, 12 do to 31st December..	100 84	
	“ R. J. Bryce, 12 do do ..	220 83	
	“ S. A. May, 12 do do ..	170 84	
	“ A. C. Paull, 9 do do ..	102 91	
	“ A. Ditchburn, 12 do do ..	365 00	
	“ Wm. Lemon, 12 do do ..	300 00	
	Total amount of salaries	3,658 75	
	Total amount of office contingencies.....	1,897 49	
	Total cost of management		5,556 24
	Net profit on year's operations merged in stock		4,702 16½
	Total		\$10,258 40½

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, with Profit and Loss Account, for 1872.

Cr.

[illegible]

No. 10.—ANNUAL

OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE

DR.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1873.			
January 1..	To Stock on hand, per Inventories taken this day :—		
	Text Books, at cost	5,241 72	
	Maps, Apparatus, at cost.....	30,409 30	
	Libraries and Prizes	33,564 70	
	Total	69,215 72	
	Less payments included in following expenditures	5,018 65	
	Net cash value of Stock on hand at date.....		64,197 07
December 3.	To Expenditure during the year as follows :—		
	For purchases	46,640 09	
	For freights and other charges	3,755 67	
	Total.....		50,395 76
	Gross outlay.....		114,592 83
	Apparent profit carried to Profit and Loss Account		11,737 55½
			126,330 38½
	<i>Profit and Loss Account.</i>		
	Paid S. P. May, for 12 months' salary, to 31st December, 1873..	1,400 00	
	“ H. M. Wilkinson, for twelve months' salary, to 31st December, 1873.....	800 00	
	“ G. Barber, for 12 months' salary, to 31st December, 1873.....	500 00	
	“ S. A. May, 12 months' salary, to 31st December, 1873 ..	365 00	
	“ A. Ditchburn, 5 months' salary, to 31st May, 1873 ..	166 66	
	“ John Wallace, 7 months' salary, to 31st December, 1873..	233 34	
	“ R. J. Bryce, 12 months' salary, to 31st December, 1873..	365 00	
	“ F. Nudel, 4 months' salary, to 31st March, 1873	100 00	
	“ F. H. Evans, 5 months' salary, to 31st July, 1873.....	80 00	
	“ L. Richardson, 4 months' salary, to 31st December, 1873..	100 00	
	“ S. B. Sykes, 10 months' salary, to 31st December, 1873 ..	150 00	
	“ J. F. Canniff, 5 months' salary, to 31st December, 1873 ..	66 67	
	“ A. C. Paull, 3 months' salary, to 31st March, 1873	32 50	
	“ W. Lemon, 12 months' salary, to 31st December, 1873....	365 00	
	“ M. Marshall, 12 months' salary, to 31st December, 1873..	99 99	
	Total salaries.....	4,824 16	
	Office contingencies in full	2,339 06	
	Cost of management.....		7,163 22
	Net profit on year's operations merged in stock.....		4,574 33½
	Total		11,737 55½

No. 11.—ANNUAL

OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE

Dr.

		\$	cts.	
1874.				
January 1..	To Stock on hand, per Inventories taken this day—			
	Text Books at cost	7,124	77	
	Maps, Apparatus, &c..... "	33,311	20	
	Libraries and Prizes..... "	36,276	12	
	Total.....	76,712	09	
	Less payments included in following Expenditures	4,129	14	
	Net cash value of Stock at date			72,582 95
December 31	To Expenditure during the year as follows:—			
	For purchases	47,158	58	
	freights and other charges	3,120	40	
	Total.....			50,278 98
	Gross outlay, including Stock ..			122,861 93
	Apparent profit, carried to Profit and Loss Account			12,323 24
				135,185 17
	<i>Profit and Loss Account.</i>			
	To paid S. P. May, for 12 months' salary	1,400	00	
	H. M. Wilkinson, do	800	00	
	G. Barber, do	500	00	
	J. Ditchburn, 7 do	233	33	
	W. Sweeten, 5 do	166	67	
	S. A. May, 12 do	365	00	
	L. Richardson, 7 do	175	00	
	S. B. Sykes, 12 do	241	66	
	R. J. Bryce, 12 do	365	00	
	F. R. Alley, 5 do	76	67	
	J. F. Canniff, 8 do	106	66	
	J. A. Sangster, 4 do	60	01	
	W. Lemon, 12 do	365	00	
	Total amount of salaries.....	4,855	00	
	To paid Office contingencies in full	3,268	90	
	Total cost of management			8,123 90
	Net profit on year's operations merged in Stock			4,199 34
	Total.....			12,323 24

STATEMENT

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, with Profit and Loss Account, for 1874.

Cr.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
December 31	By Cash received on sales during the year, and deposited to credit of the Treasury	33,507 37	
	By deliveries of Books, Maps, &c., on Legislative Grant, at half-price	24,984 29	
	Gross sales, computed at full prices		58,491 66
	By Stock on hand at the close of the year, per Inventories, taken at cash values.....	83,848 51	
	Less payments thereon, made in 1875	7,155 00	
	Gross cash value of Stock on hand		76,693 51
			135,185 17
	<i>Contra.</i>		
	By gross profit on year's operations, brought down.....		12,323 24
	Total.....		12,323 24

No. 12.—ANNUAL

OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE

Dr.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1875. January 1..	To Stock on hand, per inventories taken at date :— Text Books, at cost Maps, apparatus, &c. Libraries and Prizes Total Less payments included in following expenditures Net cash value of stock at date	 7,888 95 37,768 66 38,190 90 83,848 51 7,155 00 76,693 51	
December 31	To expenditure during the year, as follows :— For purchases For freights and other charges Total Gross outlay, including stock Apparent profit, carried to Profit and Loss Account	 46,217 24 3,375 62 49,592 86 126,286 37 15,393 32	
			\$141,679 69
	<i>Profit and Loss Account.</i>		
	Paid S. P. May, for 12 months' salary H. M. Wilkinson, 12 do G. Barber, 5 do S. A. May, 12 do S. B. Sykes, 12 do W. Sweeten, 12 do R. J. Bryce, 12 do J. A. Sangster, 11 do J. F. Canniff, 1 do F. R. Alley, 6 do W. Davies, 3 do A. J. Lobb, 4 do J. Lemon, 12 do R. L. Cathron, 6 do Total amount of salaries paid Total amount of office contingencies Cost of management Net profit on year's operations, merged in stock Total	 1,400 00 800 00 208 32 443 75 337 93 400 00 365 00 212 50 16 66 87 50 40 00 53 34 365 00 125 00 4,855 00 2,483 99 7,338 99 8,054 33 \$15,393 32	

STATEMENT

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, with Profit and Loss Account, for 1875.

Cr.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
December 31	By cash received on sales during the year, and deposited to credit of the Treasury	36,307 99	
	By deliveries of books, maps, &c., on Legislative Grant, at half-price	25,862 29	
	Gross sales, computed at full prices		62,170 28
	By stock on hand at close of the year, per inventories taken at cash values	93,427 91	
	Less payments thereon to be made in 1876	13,918 50	
	Gross cash value of stock at date		79,509 41
			<u>\$141,679 69</u>
	<i>Contra.</i>		
December 31	By gross profits on year's operations, brought down		15,393 32
	Total		<u>\$15,393 32</u>

STATEMENT

THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Dr.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1868.			
January 1..	To balance of cash on hand this day.....	186 25	
	Less cancelled remittance returned in April	20 00	166 25
February ..	To Treasury Warrant received	5,000 00	
March	Do do	3,000 00	
April	Do do	4,000 00	
May .. .	Do do	4,000 00	
"	Do do	1,200 00	
June	Do do	6,000 00	
August	Do do	6,000 00	
September..	Do do	1,500 00	
November..	Do do	1,300 00	
	As charged in the Public Accounts to Education. Page 40..		32,000 00
			32,166 25

Audited, and found correct.

JAMES BROWN, Jr.

No. 13.

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE PROVINCIAL TREASURY, 1868.

Cr.

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1868.					
January 31..	By Gross Expenditure during the month.....	2,181	21		
February 28.	Do do	2,521	96		
March 31 ..	Do do	4,138	89		
April 30....	Do do	6,809	88		
May 31	Do do	5,025	88		
June 30	Do do	2,101	17		
July 31	Do do	6,034	52		
August 31 ..	Do do	1,235	82		
September 30	Do do	701	76		
October 31..	Do do	940	10		
November 30	Do do	444	76		
December 31	Do do	30	30		
		32,166	25		
	The foregoing Expenditures for the year being classed under the following heads:—				
	Paid for books, &c., imported.....	16,009	60		
	Do bought in Montreal.....	1,162	81		
	Do bought in Toronto	5,470	54		
	Paid expenses previous to delivery at Department—			22,642	95
	England.....	857	41		
	Toronto	709	37		
	Paid Customs	739	11		
	Salaries	3,303	50		
	Toronto contingencies	1,807	58		
	Charged Museum account in 1867, but transferred to Depository, 1868			7,416	97
				2,106	33
	Total			32,166	25

STATEMENT No. 15.

THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, in account with the Provincial Treasury, 1869.

Dr.

3

Cr.

1869.	—	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	1869.	—	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
December 31	To payment made by the Treasury during the year, as per Public Accounts, pages 99, 100 and 101. See detailed Statement No. 20.			December 31	By expenditure for the year, as follows:—		
	For libraries, apparatus and prizes	33,149 07			For books, &c., imported	17,638 34	
	“ salaries	2,919 50			“ purchases in Montreal	702 99	
			36,068 57		do Toronto	11,089 56	27,430 89
					Expenses on goods previous to delivery at Department, including freight, &c.—		
					England	758 62	
					Toronto	529 23	
					Customs		1,287 85
					Toronto contingencies	1,206 43	915 70
					Stationery for Normal Schools	308 20	
					Salaries		1,514 63
	Total		36,068 57		Total		2,919 50
							36,068 57

Audited and found correct,
JAMES BROWN, JUN.

STATEMENT No 16.

CR.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—Current Cash Account for 1869.

DR.

1869.	Cash Receipts.	On Account of Depository.	From other Sources.	1869.	Amounts deposited to Credit of Treasury.	\$ cts.
January 31..	To amount received this month	\$ cts. 1,761 33	\$ cts. 383 65	January 31..	By daily deposits during the month	\$ cts. 2,144 98
February ..	do	1,705 93	420 18	February ..	do	2,126 11
March	do	2,974 16	385 00	March	do	3,359 16
April	do	1,706 84	455 90	April	do	2,162 74
May	do	1,755 97	349 83	May	do	1,105 80
June	do	2,188 63	338 00	June	do	2,526 63
July	do	996 49	}	July	do	983 97
August	do	985 96		August	do	1,362 33
September ..	do	649 42	355 60	September ..	do	1,005 02
October	do	1,029 75	584 87	October	do	1,614 62
November ..	do	1,637 05	506 78	November ..	do	2,143 83
December ..	do	4,170 78	270 10	December ..	do	4,440 88
		20,562 31	4,413 76		Total amount deposited to the credit of the Treasury, as per Public Accounts, page 1.	24,976 07
	The foregoing receipts during the year being classed under the following heads:—					
	On account of Normal and Model Schools..	3,916 92				
	do Superannuated Teachers	389 12				
	do <i>Journal of Education</i>	46 20				
	do Office contingencies	61 52				
	Total as above		4,413 76			
	On account of Depository, as above		20,562 31			
	Total		24,976 07		Total	24,976 07

Audited and found correct.
JAMES BROWN, JUN.

THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, in account with the Provincial Treasury, 1870.

CR

35

Audited and found correct,
JAMES BROWN, JR.

STATEMENT No. 18.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—Current Cash Account for 1870.

Cr.

Dr.

1870.	Cash Receipts.	On Account of Depository.	From other Sources.	1870.	Amounts deposited to Credit of Treasury.	\$	cts.
January 31..	To amount received this month	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	January 31..	By daily deposits during the month	\$ cts.	
February ..	do	1,745 44	404 00	February ..	do	2,149 44	
March	do	2,069 70	418 63	March	do	2,488 33	
April	do	2,596 17	370 22	April	do	2,966 39	
May	do	2,129 10	446 20	May	do	2,575 80	
June	do	663 66	592 13	June	do	1,255 79	
July	do	2,064 17	165 00	July	do	2,229 17	
August	do	988 82	4 00	August	do	2,992 82	
September ..	do	1,342 90	846 20	September ..	do	2,949 71	
October	do	760 61	321 90	October	do	2,378 31	
November ..	do	2,056 41	726 35	November ..	do	2,273 45	
December ..	do	1,547 10	79 00	December ..	do	4,393 92	
	Total.....	22,279 00	4,373 63		Total deposited to credit of the Treasury..	26,652 63	
	The foregoing receipts for the year being classified under the following heads:—				As per Public Accounts No. 1, page 1....	26,649 17	
	On account of Normal and Model Schools ..	3,952 40			Amount returned by Customs for duties overpaid.....	3 46	
	do Superannuated Teachers ..	329 00					
	do <i>Journal of Education</i>	23 76					
	do Office contingencies	54 47					
	do Museum	14 00					
	Total amount as above		4,373 63				
	On account of Depository, as above		22,279 00				
	Total.....		26,652 63		Total.....		26,652 63

Audited and found correct.

JAMES BROWN, JUN.

STATEMENT No. 19.

THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, in account with the Provincial Treasury, 1871.

Dr.

Cr.

—	—	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	—	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1871. December 31	To payments by the Treasury during the year, as per Public Accounts :— Page 118, Statement No. 21 Page 63, Statement No. 12 Do Total	34,949 02 3,403 75 1,571 25		1871. December 31	By expenditure during the year, as follows :— Paid for books, &c., imported Do purchased in Montreal Do Toronto Paid expenses on goods previous to delivery at department— England Toronto Customs Salaries Toronto contingencies Total	20,644 48 2,961 85 9,506 28 358 17 592 72 1,096 03 3,403 75 1,360 74 5,860 52 \$39,924 02
			39,924 02			33,112 61
			\$39,924 02			950 89
						5,860 52
						\$39,924 02

Audited, and found correct,
JAMES BROWN, Jr.

STATEMENT No. 20.

Dr.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—Current Cash Account for 1871.

Cr.

1871.	Cash Receipts.	On account of Depository.	From other sources.	1871.	Amounts deposited to the credit of the Treasury.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
January...	To amount received this month	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	January...	By daily deposits during the month	3,252 35	
February...	do	2,416 95	835 40	February...	do	2,941 11	
March...	do	2,188 11	753 40	March...	do	3,157 67	
April...	do	2,394 12	763 55	April...	do	3,328 95	
May...	do	2,495 11	833 84	May...	do	1,727 41	
June...	do	1,027 60	699 81	June...	do	2,392 46	
July...	do	1,698 12	694 34	July...	do	1,543 05	
August...	do	1,141 15	401 90	August...	do	6,564 01	
September...	do	1,739 78	3,504 41	September...	do	1,682 45	
October...	do	1,319 82	543 46	October...	do	2,387 73	
November...	do	1,138 99	1,002 92	November...	do	5,535 46	
December...	do	2,384 81	709 26	December...	do		
		4,826 20					35,512 65
		24,770 76	10,741 89				
The foregoing receipts for the year being classified under the following heads:— On account of Normal and Model Schools do Superannuated Teachers do do per contra do <i>Journal of Education</i> do Museum do Office contingencies do Total, as above, do Depository, as above do Total		4,990 00		Total acknowledged in Public Accounts, per Statement No. 1, page 8		35,450 65	
		5,429 00		Amount deposited in Kingston in August, on Superannuated Teachers' account.		62 00	
		62 00				35,512 65	
		180 56					
		7 94					
		72 39					
			10,741 89	Total			35,512 65
			24,770 76				
			35,512 65				

Audited and found correct,

JAMES BROWN, JUN.

STATEMENT No. 21.

THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT in account with the Provincial Treasury, 1872.

DR.

CR.

1872.	—	\$ cts.	1872.	—	\$ cts.
December 31	To payments by the Treasury during the year, as per Public Accounts— Page 134, Statement No. 22	43,446 08	December 31	By expenditure during the year, as follows:	
" 7	" 12	3,658 75	"	Paid for books, &c., imported	20,909 77
" 7	"	2,297 20	"	do do, purchased in Montreal and Halifax	1,098 95
			"	do do in Toronto	19,312 61
				Expenses on goods previous to delivery:—	41,321 33
				England	426 71
				Toronto	842 25
				Customs	1,255 50
				Salaries	3,658 75
				Toronto contingencies	1,897 49
	Total	49,402 03		Total	6,811 74
					49,402 03

Audited and found correct,

JAMES BROWN, JUN.

STATEMENT No. 22.

DR.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF ONTARIO.—Current Cash Account for 1872.

CR.

1872.	Cash Receipts.	On account of Depository.	From other sources.	1872.	Amounts deposited to the credit of the Treasury.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
January ..	To amount received this month ..	\$ cts. 4,026 53	\$ cts. 1,674 99	January ..	By daily deposits during this month ..	\$ cts. 5,701 52	\$ cts. 5,701 52
February ..	do ..	3,394 20	1,831 50	February ..	do ..	3,225 70	3,225 70
March ..	do ..	4,567 21	2,467 65	March ..	do ..	7,034 86	7,034 86
April ..	do ..	2,364 24	2,397 50	April ..	do ..	4,761 74	4,761 74
May ..	do ..	3,107 62	1,167 85	May ..	do ..	4,275 47	4,275 47
June ..	do ..	3,583 14	477 84	June ..	do ..	4,060 98	4,060 98
July ..	do ..	1,634 16	272 29	July ..	do ..	1,906 45	1,906 45
August ..	do ..	1,501 42	2,764 16	August ..	do ..	4,265 58	4,265 58
September ..	do ..	1,987 79	2,348 98	September ..	do ..	3,336 77	3,336 77
October ..	do ..	1,413 83	2,264 35	October ..	do ..	3,678 18	3,678 18
November ..	do ..	2,079 46	1,067 87	November ..	do ..	3,147 33	3,147 33
December ..	do ..	5,164 68	1,240 32	December ..	do ..	6,405 00	6,405 00
		33,824 28	19,975 30		Total deposits, as per books ..	53,799 58	53,799 58
The foregoing receipts for the year being							
classified under the following heads :—							
On account of Normal and Model Schools ..		8,501 41			Total, as per Public Accounts, page 10 ..	53,797 58	
do do Superannuated Teachers ..		11,083 71			Difference between accounts ..	2 00	
do do this account ..		2 00				53,799 58	
do do <i>Journal of Education</i> ..		264 93					
do do Museum ..		3 97					
do do Office contingencies ..		119 28					
do do Total, as above ..			19,975 30				
do do Depository, as above ..			33,824 28				
	Total ..		53,799 58		Total ..		53,799 58

Audited and found correct,
JAMES BROWN, JUN.

THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT in account with the Provincial Treasury, 1873.

DR.

Cr.

1873.	—	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	1873.	—	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
December 31	To payments by the Treasury during the year, as per Public Accounts— Page 79, Statement No. 13			December 31	By expenditure during the year, as follows: Paid for books, &c., imported		
" 73,	" 13	49,834 60		" do purchased in Montreal	" do	23,920 82	
" 73,	" 14	4,824 16		" do	" do	370 49	
		2,800 22		Expenses on goods previous to delivery:— United States and England		22,348 78	46,640 09
				Montreal		940 73	
				Toronto		52 41	
				Customs		661 13	
				Salaries			1,654 32
				Toronto contingencies			2,101 35
							48,24 16
							2,339 06
	Total				Total		57,558 98

Audited and found correct,

JAMES BROWN, JUN'.

STATEMENT No. 24.

Dr.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF ONTARIO.—Current Cash Account for 1873.

Cr.

1873.	Cash Receipts.	On account of Depository.	From other sources.	1873.	Amounts deposited to the credit of the Treasury.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
January	To amount received this month	\$ cts. 2,909 33	\$ cts. 1,387 03	January	By daily deposits during the month	\$ cts. 4,296 36	\$ cts. 4,296 36
February	do do	2,622 76	2,414 24	February	do do	5,037 00	5,037 00
March	do do	3,129 59	2,846 77	March	do do	5,876 36	5,876 36
April	do do	3,066 09	2,541 08	April	do do	5,607 17	5,607 17
May	do do	1,395 22	1,276 78	May	do do	2,672 00	2,672 00
June	do do	2,708 95	693 78	June	do do	3,402 73	3,402 73
July	do do	1,746 70	552 66	July	do do	2,299 36	2,299 36
Aug. & Sep.	do do	3,352 74	5,218 35	Aug. & Sep.	do do	8,571 09	8,571 09
October	do do	2,251 78	1,882 48	October	do do	4,134 26	4,134 26
November	do do	2,422 22	1,044 78	November	do do	3,467 00	3,467 00
December	do do	4,773 62	1,243 28	December	do do	6,016 88	6,016 88
		30,379 00	21,101 23		Total deposits, as per Public Accounts, page 10, Statement No. 1	51,480 21	51,480 21
	The foregoing receipts for the year being classed under the following heads :— On account of Normal and Model Schools do Superannuated Teachers do <i>Journal of Education</i> do Museum do Office contingencies Total, as above	8,894 25 11,990 73 90 13 1 00 125 12 Total, as above			Difference in accounts	02	51,480 23
	Total Depository, as above		21,101 23 30,379 00		Total		51,480 23
	Total		51,480 23				51,480 23

Audited and found correct,

JAMES BROWN, JUN.

STATEMENT No. 25.

THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT in account with the Provincial Treasury, 1874.

DR.

CR.

1874.	_____	\$ cts.	1874.	_____	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
December 31	To payments by the Treasury during the year, as per Public Accounts— Pages 54 and 56, for libraries Page 56, for salaries " 57, for contingencies	49,978 28 4,825 00 3,587 20		December 31	By expenditure during the year, as follows: Paid for books, &c., imported " do purchased in Montreal " do do Toronto	24,633 53 1,581 83 20,943 22
					Expenses on goods previous to delivery:— United States and England Toronto	922 54 800 15
					Customs Salaries Toronto contingencies	1,397 71 4,855 00 3,268 90
					By allowances on account of books purchased, as follows:— To Trustees, S.S. No. 11, Caledon do do Markham	3 63 13 97
	Total			Total		17 60
						58,420 48

Audited and found correct,
JAMES BROWN, JUN.

STATEMENT No. 26.

Dr. THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF ONTARIO.—Current Cash Account for 1874. Cr.

1874.	Cash Receipts.	On account of Depository.	From other sources.	1874.	Amounts deposited to the credit of the Treasury.	—	—
January 31..	To amount received this month	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	January 31..	By daily deposits during the month	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
February ..	do	3,274 13	1,662 68	February ..	do	4,936 81	
March	do	3,003 02	2,404 34	March	do	5,407 36	
April	do	3,342 08	2,738 78	April	do	6,080 86	
May & June ..	do	2,369 23	1,992 11	May & June ..	do	4,361 34	
July & Aug. ..	do	6,205 65	2,893 41	July & Aug. ..	do	9,099 06	
September...	do	3,335 27	2,754 95	September...	do	6,080 22	
October	do	1,722 38	2,120 75	October	do	3,843 13	
Nov. & Dec. ..	do	1,244 86	1,830 93	Nov. & Dec. ..	do	3,075 79	
		9,010 75	3,401 99		do	12,412 74	
		33,507 37	21,799 94		Total amount deposited to the credit of the Treasury	55,307 31	
	The foregoing receipts for the year being classed under the following heads, viz.: On account of petty balance from 1873 ..	02			As per Public Accounts, page 10, Statement No. 1	55,307 31	
	do Normal and Model Schools	8,627 00					
	do Superannuated Teachers	12,976 75					
	do <i>Journal of Education</i>	74 14					
	do Office contingencies	122 03					
	Total, as above		21,799 94				
	do Depository, as above		33,507 37				
	Total		55,307 31		Total		55,307 31

Audited and found correct,
JAMES BROWN, JUN.

THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT in account with the Provincial Treasury, 1875.

Dr.

Cr.

1875.	Payments by the Treasury.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Expenditure during the year.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
December 31	To payments made during the year, as per General Statement, from the Treasury Office	50,085 34		December 31 By amount paid for books, &c., imported	20,491 68	
	To payments for salaries	4,855 00		do do purchased in Montreal	1,097 60	
	do office contingencies	3,021 98		do do Toronto	24,027 96	46,217 24
			57,962 32	do for charges on goods from United States and England	1,178 59	
				do do Toronto and Montreal	621 89	
				do customs duties	1,575 14	3,375 62
				Salaries	4,855 00	
				Office contingencies	2,483 99	7,338 99
						56,931 85
				By amount allowed to School Trustees and charged to Depository Account, for apportionment of 100 % on books, &c., purchased by them from the trade		1,030 47
	Total		57,962 32	Total		57,962 32

Audited and found correct,

JAMES BROWN, JUN.

STATEMENT No. 28.

DR.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF ONTARIO.—Current Cash Account for 1875.

CR.

1875.	Cash Receipts.	On account of Depository.	From other sources.	1875.	Amounts deposited to the credit of the Treasurer.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
January	To amount received this month	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	January	By daily deposits during the month	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
February	do	3,452 59	1,919 70	February	do	5,372 29	5,720 43
March	do	3,919 07	1,801 36	March	do	6,125 82	4,083 07
April	do	3,347 37	2,778 45	April	do	4,785 14	4,490 10
May	do	2,089 54	1,993 53	May	do	5,097 63	5,488 47
June	do	3,310 08	1,475 06	June	do	3,875 38	5,361 06
July & Aug.	do	3,530 10	960 00	July & Aug.	do	7,408 86	
September	do	2,900 74	2,196 89	September	do		
October	do	2,241 74	3,246 73	October	do		
November	do	2,267 82	1,607 56	November	do		
December	do	3,725 78	1,635 28	December	do		
		5,523 16	1,885 70				
		36,307 99	21,500 26				57,808 25
The foregoing receipts for the year being classified under the following heads:—							
Normal and Model Schools		8,354 00					
Superannuated Teachers		12,824 18					
<i>Journal of Education</i>		148 36					
Office contingencies		173 72					
Total as above			21,500 26				
Depository, as above			36,307 99				
Total			57,808 25		Total		57,808 25

Audited and found correct,
JAMES BROWN, JUN.

DR. THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT in account with the Provincial Treasury, summarized
for the whole term, from 1850 to 1875 (both inclusive). CR.

		\$	cts.		\$	cts.		\$	cts.
1850 to 1867	To grant from Government received by the Depository, as per Statement No. 1		253,518 48	1850 to 1867	By amounts remitted to Receiver-General, as shown by Statement No. 1		66,378 69		
"	To additional grant for salaries		4,220 00	"	By amount of legislative grant through Depository		168,646 37		
1868	To expenditure through the Treasury this year		24,749 28	1868	By amount deposited to credit Treasury		19,705 26		
"	do do		2,305 89	"	do of legislative grant through above		15,171 94		
1869	do do		29,430 89	1869	do deposited, as above		20,562 31		
"	do do		2,203 55	"	do of legislative grant, as above		14,565 92		
1870	do do		28,963 08	1870	do deposited, as above		22,279 00		
"	do do		2,963 33	"	do of legislative grant, as above		16,102 97 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1871	do do		33,112 61	1871	do deposited, as above		24,770 76		
"	do do		2,046 92	"	do of legislative grant, as above		16,688 22 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1872	do do		41,321 33	1872	do deposited, as above		33,824 28		
"	do do		2,524 46	"	do of legislative grant, as above		23,343 61 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1873	do do		46,640 09	1873	do deposited, as above		30,379 00		
"	do do		3,755 67	"	do of legislative grant, as above		23,368 43 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1874	do do		47,158 58	1874	do deposited, as above		33,507 37		
"	do do		3,120 40	"	do of legislative grant, as above		24,984 29		
1875	do do		46,217 24	1875	do deposited, as above		36,307 99		
"	do do		3,375 62	"	do of legislative grant, as above		25,862 29		
"	To amount overpaid to the Treasury		577,627 42	"	Total		616,448 32		
	Total		38,820 90						
			616,448 32						

STATEMENT No. 30.

EDUCATIONAL DEPOSITORY.—Stock Account on the 1st January, 1868.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Stock on hand as follows :—						
Text Books—						
Total amount, per Inventories			3,509	08		
Less discounts, per Mem.	806	70				
“ 5 per cent discounts for cash*	135	12				
			941	82		
Net cash value.....					2,567	26
Maps, Apparatus, &c.—						
Total amount, per Inventories			29,456	82		
Less discounts, per Memo.	3,608	55				
“ 5 per cent. discounts for cash	1,292	41				
			4,900	96		
Net cash value.....					24,555	86
Libraries—						
Total amount, per Inventories			17,775	38		
Less discount at 12½ per cent.	2,221	92				
“ “ for cash at 5 per cent.	777	67				
			2,999	59		
Net cash value.....					14,775	79
Prize Stock—						
Total amount, per Inventories			13,104	82		
Less discount at 12½ per cent.	1,638	10				
“ “ for cash at 5 per cent.	573	34				
			2,211	44		
					10,893	38
Net cash value of entire stock on hand					52,792	29
Deduct from amounts to be paid in 1868, adding 12½ per cent.					2,140	91
Net result.....					50,651	38

* For detail of these deductions or discounts, see Appendix to these Statements, No. 39.

STATEMENT No. 31.

EDUCATION DEPOSITORY.—Stock Account on the 1st January, 1869.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Text Books—			
Total amount, per Inventories		4,375 83	
Less various discounts	678 32		
“ “	437 58		
		1,115 90	
Net cash value			3,259 93
Maps, Apparatus, &c.—			
Total amount, per Inventories		29,525 43	
Less various discounts, per Memo		2,824 82	
Net cash value			26,700 61
Libraries—			
Total amount, per Inventories		19,446 70	
Less discount at 12½ per cent		2,430 83	
Net cash value			17,015 87
Prize Stock—			
Total amount, per Inventories		13,786 93	
Less discount, at 12½ per cent		1,723 36	
Net cash value			12,063 57
Net cash value of entire stock on hand			59,039 93
Less amounts not yet paid for, but payable during the year		5,643 86	
Adding 12½ per cent		705 48	
			6,349 34
Net result			52,690 64

STATEMENT No. 32.

EDUCATION DEPOSITORY.—Stock Account on the 1st January, 1870.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Text Books—			
Per Inventories, total amount		5,121 18	
Less various discounts	703 79		
“ “	512 11	1,215 90	
Net cash value			3,905 28
Maps, Apparatus, &c.			
Per Inventories, total amount		31,262 54	
Less various discounts		4,514 01	
Net cash value			26,748 53
Libraries—			
Total amount, including Council Room		17,840 71	
Less 12½ per cent. discount		2,230 08	
Net cash value			16,510 63
Prize Stock—			
Per Inventories, total amount		17,920 72	
Less 12½ per cent. discount		2,240 09	
Net cash value			15,680 63
Net cash value of entire stock on hand			61,945 07
Deduct amounts not paid on the 1st instant, but payable subse-			
quently		1,156 16	
Add 12½ per cent.		144 52	
			1,300 68
Net result			60,644 39

STATEMENT No. 35.

EDUCATION DEPOSITORY.—Stock Account on the 1st January, 1873.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Text Books—			
Per Inventories, total amount		6,748 56	
Less various discounts	843 57 663 27		
Total discount deducted		1,506 84	
Net cash value			5,241 72
Maps, Apparatus, &c.—			
Per Inventory this day, amount		36,058 15	
Less various discounts	4,507 26 1,141 59		
Total discount deducted		5,648 85	
Net cash value			30,409 30
Libraries and Prize Stock—			
Per Inventory this day, amount		38,359 65	
Less 12½ per cent. discount		4,794 95	
Net cash value			33,564 70
Net cash value of entire stock on hand			69,215 72
Deduct amount of outstanding accounts payable during the year, and chargeable to expenditure		4,461 03 557 62	
Adding 12½ per cent.			5,018 65
Net result.....			64,197 07

STATEMENT, No. 36.

EDUCATION DEPOSITORY.—Stock Account on the 1st January, 1874.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Text Books—			
Per Inventory this day, amount		9,967 12	
Less various discounts	1,495 06		
“ “ “ “	1,347 29		
		2,842 35	
Total amount deducted			7,124 77
Net cash value			
Maps, Apparatus, &c.—			
Per Inventory this day, amount		40,582 49	
Less various discounts	6,117 65		
“ “ “ “	1,153 64		
		7,271 29	
Total amount deducted			33,311 20
Net cash value			
Libraries and Prize Stock—			
Per Inventory this day, amount		41,458 42	
Less 12½ per cent. discount		5,182 30	
Net cash value			36,276 12
Net cash value of entire stock on hand			76,712 09
Deduct amount of outstanding accounts payable during the year, and chargeable to expenditure		3,670 35	
Adding 12½ per cent.		458 79	
			4,129 14
Net result			72,582 95

STATEMENT No. 37.

EDUCATION DEPOSITORY.—Stock Account on 1st January, 1875.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Text Books—			
Per Inventory this day, amount		8,184 15	
Less various discounts		295 20	
Net cash value.....			7,888 95
Maps, Apparatus, &c.—			
Per Inventories this day, amounts		37,796 77	
Less discount		28 11	
Net cash value			37,768 66
Libraries and Prize Stock—			
Per Inventories this day, amounts		40,200 94	
Less 5 per cent. discount		2,010 04	
Net cash value.....			38,190 90
Net cash value of whole stock on hand			83,848 51
Deduct amount of outstanding accounts payable during the year, and chargeable to expenditure.....		6,360 00	
Adding 12½ per cent.....		795 00	
			7,155 00
Net result.....			76,693 51

STATEMENT No. 38.

EDUCATION DEPOSITORY.—Stock Account on 31st December, 1875.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Text Books—			
Per Inventories this day		11,065 53	
Discount at 10 per cent.	1,106 55		
“ 5 per cent.	497 48		
Total discount		1,604 03	
Net cash value			9,461 50
Maps, Apparatus, &c.—			
Per Inventories this day		44,650 18	
Discount at 10 per cent.	4,465 01		
“ 5 per cent.	2,009 25		
Total discount		6,474 26	
Net cash value			38,175 92
Libraries and Prize Stock—			
Per Inventories this day, amount		50,737 37	
Discount at 5 per cent.	2,536 86		
“ 5 per cent.	2,410 02		
Total discount		4,946 88	
Net cash value			90 49
Net cash value of entire stock on hand			93,427 91
Deduct amount of outstanding accounts payable during the year 1876, and chargeable to expenditure		12,372 00	
Adding 12½ per cent.		1,546 50	
Net result			13,918 50
			79,509 41

STATEMENT No. 39.

APPENDIX TO STATEMENTS Nos. 30 to 38 INCLUSIVE.

(Being part of original Memoranda furnished to Mr. Brown in Statement No. 39)

NOTE.—The remaining memoranda furnished to Mr. Brown are of no public interest.

The following deductions from selling prices have been made annually when Stock is taken, in order to meet depreciation in value from books getting out of date, and the general stock being soiled or damaged from time to time.

1867.		Reduction on stock.	
TEXT BOOKS,—Reduction in values.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Latin		165	03
Greek.....		62	96
Latin and Greek Pocket Texts		37	66
Miscellaneous Classical Works.....		34	15
French		37	67
Literature		17	41
Mathematics		108	85
Natural History, &c.....		5	20
Music.....		107	87
Drawing		32	00
Writing		19	71
Miscellaneous Books.....		178	19
		806	70
Less additional discount on stock of Text Books of 5 per cent. on \$2,702.38.....		135	12
			941 82
MAPS, APPARATUS, &c.—Reduction in values.			
C. K. S. Maps		29	30
Varty's do		50	45
Whyte's do		18	00
Pelton's do		7	70
Guyot's do		25	22
Embossed do		69	60
Miscellaneous do		312	77
Chambers' do		9	80
Miscellaneous do in sheets		358	57
Charts, &c., mounted		344	47
Do not mounted		333	80
Globes		335	78
Geometrical Forms, &c.....		36	81
Mathematical Instruments		21	09
Magic Lanterns, &c.		535	45
Microscopes		170	70
Thermometers		50	11
Barometers		91	60
Chemical Laboratories		28	22
Geological and Mineralogical Cabinets.....		47	33
Steam Engines		50	53
Air Pumps		28	30
Carried forward.....		2,955	60
			941 82

		Reduction on stock.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward		2,955 60	941 82
Map and Globe Stones		200 00	
Glassware		47 90	
Apparatus		405 05	
		<u>3,608 55</u>	
Less additional discount on stock of Maps, Apparatus, &c., of 5 per cent. on \$25,848.27		1,292 41	4,900 96
		<u>2,221 92</u>	
LIBRARIES. —Reductions in values			
Less additional discount on stock of Library Books, of 5 per cent. on \$15,553.46		777 67	2,999 59
		<u>1,638 10</u>	
PRIZES. —Reduction in values			
Less additional discount on stock of Prize Books of 5 per cent. on \$11,466.72		573 34	2,211 44
		<u></u>	<u>\$11,053 81</u>
TOTAL AMOUNT OF REDUCTION IN VALUES IN 1867—			
Text Books		941 82	
Maps and Apparatus		4,900 96	
Libraries		2,999 59	
Prizes		2,211 44	\$11,053 81

1868.

TEXT BOOKS. —Reduction in values.			
Latin, Greek, Pocket Text and Miscellaneous Classical Works		166 82	
French		16 49	
Literature		10 00	
Mathematics		90 50	
Music		79 92	
Blank Books		137 34	
Miscellaneous		177 25	
		<u>678 32</u>	
Various discounts off Text Books		437 58	1,115 90
MAPS, APPARATUS, &c. —Reduction in values.			
C. K. S. Maps		31 00	
Varty's do		49 10	
Whyte's do		14 10	
Guyot's do		26 30	
Embossed do		207 00	
Miscellaneous do		195 42	
Chambers' do in sheets		2 00	
Miscellaneous do do		178 04	
Charts, &c., mounted		267 50	
Do not mounted		211 85	
Globes		233 30	
Geometrical Forms		30 51	
Magic Lanterns, &c.		251 60	
		<u>1,697 72</u>	1,115 90
Carried forward			

		Reduction on stock.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	.....	1,697 72	1,115 90
Microscopes	.....	174 94	
Thermometers	.....	91 71	
Barometers	.....	100 00	
Chemical Cabinets	.....	22 70	
Electrical Machines	.....	24 90	
Mineralogical and Geological Cabinets	.....	43 98	
Steam Engines	.....	48 41	
Air Pumps	.....	27 35	
Map and Globe Stones	.....	100 00	
Glassware	.....	72 96	
Apparatus, various	.....	420 15	
LIBRARIES.—12½ per cent. off \$19,446.70			2,824 82
			2,430 83
PRIZES.—12½ per cent. off \$13,786.93			1,723 36
			\$8,094 91
TOTAL AMOUNT OF REDUCTION IN VALUES IN 1868—			
Text Books	.....	1,115 90	
Maps and Apparatus	.....	2,824 82	
Libraries	.....	2,430 83	
Prizes	.....	1,723 36	
			\$8,094 91
1869.			
TEXT BOOKS.—Reduction in values.			
Latin, Greek, Pocket Text and Miscellaneous Classical Works	.....	175 12	
French	.....	17 26	
Literature	.....	12 66	
Mathematics	.....	60 80	
Music	.....	75 72	
Blank Books	.....	190 44	
Miscellaneous	.....	171 79	
		703 79	
Various discounts off Text Books	.....	512 11	
			1,215 90
MAPS, APPARATUS, &C.—Reduction in values.			
C. K. S. Maps	.....	25 90	
Varty's do	.....	44 15	
Pelton's do	.....	6 30	
Whyte's do	.....	13 80	
Guyot's do	.....	25 80	
Miscellaneous and Embossed Maps	.....	175 04	
Chambers' Maps, in sheets	.....	10 00	
C. K. S. do do	.....	1 49	
Miscellaneous do do	.....	414 37	
Charts, &c., mounted	.....	131 03	
Do not mounted	.....	86 86	
Do 10 per cent. off \$1,427	.....	142 70	
Globes	.....	281 14	
Geometrical Forms	.....	35 43	
Carried forward		1,394 01	1,215 90

	Reduction in values.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	1,394 01	1,215 90
Magic Lanterns, &c.	484 72	
Microscopes	203 33	
Thermometers	70 29	
Barometers	92 25	
Chemical Cabinets	17 72	
Mineralogical and Geological Cabinets	44 70	
Steam Engines	34 71	
Air Pumps	22 66	
Map and Globe Stones	200 00	
Glassware	64 37	
Apparatus, various	1,885 25	
		4,514 01
LIBRARIES.—12½ per cent. off \$17,840.71		2,230 08
PRIZES.—12½ per cent. off \$17,920.72		2,240 09
		\$10,200 08
TOTAL AMOUNT OF REDUCTION IN VALUES IN 1869—		
Text Books	1,215 90	
Maps and Apparatus	4,514 01	
Libraries	2,230 08	
Prizes	2,240 09	
		\$10,200 08

1870.

TEXT BOOKS.—Reduction in values.

Latin, Greek, Pocket Text and Miscellaneous Classical Works	155 57
French	16 07
Literature	8 70
Mathematics	82 70
Music	74 81
Blank Books, &c.	170 20
Miscellaneous	172 02

	680 07
Various discounts off Text Books	555 28

1,235 35

MAPS, APPARATUS, &c.—Reduction in values.

C. K. S. Maps	18 35
Varty's do	41 55
Pelton's do	5 60
Whyte's do	11 70
Guyot's do	24 50
Miscellaneous and Embossed Maps	466 80
Chambers' Maps, in sheets	7 50
C. K. S. do do	4 88
Miscellaneous do do	335 29
Charts, &c., mounted	207 34
10 per cent. off \$955.00	95 50
Charts, &c., not mounted	42 12
10 per cent. off \$1,459	145 90
Globes	237 53

Carried forward	1,644 56	1,235 35
-----------------------	----------	----------

		Reduction in values.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward		1,644 56	1,235 35
Geometrical Forms.....		32 20	
Magic Lanterns, &c.....		505 39	
Microscopes		174 48	
Thermometers		61 73	
Barometers		88 25	
Chemical Cabinets.....		18 07	
Geological and Mineralogical Cabinets.....		37 73	
Steam Engines		35 45	
Air Pumps.....		48 85	
Map and Globe Stones.....		200 00	
Electrical Machines		22 80	
Glassware.....		88 95	
Apparatus, various		399 02	
			3,357 48
LIBRARIES AND PRIZES.—12½ per cent. off \$46,164.73.....			5,770 59
			10,363 42
TOTAL AMOUNT OF REDUCTION IN VALUES IN 1870—			
Text Books.....		1,235 35	
Maps and Apparatus.....		3,357 48	
Libraries and Prizes.....		5,770 59	
			10,363 42
1871.			
TEXT BOOKS.—Reduction in values.			
Latin, Greek, Pocket Text, and Miscellaneous Classical Works		134 49	
French		16 12	
Literature.....		192 78	
Mathematics.....		60 13	
Music		85 96	
Blank Books, &c		221 66	
Miscellaneous.....		11 29	
		722 43	
Various discounts off Text Books		789 05	
			1,511 48
MAPS, APPARATUS, &C.—Reduction in values.			
C. K. S. Maps		13 27	
Varty's do		19 42	
Pelton's do		3 25	
Whyte's do		5 25	
Guyot's do		11 25	
Miscellaneous and Embossed Maps.....		411 04	
do Maps, in sheets.....		221 58	
Charts, &c., mounted		159 15	
do do not mounted		41 90	
Magic Lanterns, &c.....		266 69	
Map and Globe Stones.....		100 00	
		1,252 80	
Various discounts off Maps and Apparatus.....		3,292 50	
			4,545 30
Carried forward.....			6,056 78

	Reduction in values.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward		6,056 78
LIBRARIES AND PRIZES.—12½ per cent. off \$44,343.73		5,542 96
		<u>11,599 74</u>

TOTAL AMOUNT OF REDUCTION IN VALUES IN 1871.

Text Books	1,511 48
Maps and Apparatus	4,545 30
Libraries and Prizes	5,542 96
	<u>11,599 74</u>

1872.

TEXT BOOKS.—Reduction in values.

Latin, Greek, Pocket Text, Miscellaneous Classical, and French Books	148 95
Literature	251 20
Mathematics	17 05
Music	91 50
Stationery, &c.	142 20
Miscellaneous	12 37
	<u>663 27</u>
Various discounts off Text Books	843 57
	<u>1,506 84</u>

MAPS, APPARATUS, &c.—Reduction in values.

C. K. S. Maps	7 81
Varty's do	14 22
Pelton's do	1 83
Whyte's do	3 93
Guyot's do	8 43
Miscellaneous and Embossed Maps	268 30
do Maps in sheets	319 68
Charts &c., mounted	141 40
do do not mounted	185 37
Magic Lanterns &c.	190 62
	<u>1,141 59</u>
Various discounts off Maps and Apparatus	4,507 26
	<u>5,648 85</u>

LIBRARIES AND PRIZES.—12½ per cent off \$38,359.65	4,794 95
	<u>11,950 64</u>

TOTAL AMOUNT OF REDUCTION IN VALUES IN 1872.

Text Books	1,506 84
Maps and Apparatus	5,648 85
Libraries and Prizes	4,794 95
	<u>11,950 64</u>

1873.		Reduction in values.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
TEXT BOOKS.—Reduction in values.			
Latin, Greek, Pocket Text, Miscellaneous Classical, and French Books		642	37
Literature		359	31
Mathematics		30	62
Music		95	89
Stationery, &c.		209	25
Miscellaneous		9	85
		1,347	29
Various discounts off Text Books.....		1,495	06
			2,842 35
MAPS, APPARATUS, &c.—Reduction in values.			
C. K. S. Maps		4	76
Varty's do		6	96
Pelton's do		1	02
Whyte's do		2	40
Guyot's do		5	95
Miscellaneous and Embossed Maps		304	46
do Maps in sheets.....		44	59
Charts, &c., mounted		156	49
do do not mounted		524	49
Magic Lanterns, &c....		102	52
		1,153	64
Various discounts off Maps and Apparatus		6,117	65
			7,271 29
LIBRARIES AND PRIZES.—12½ per cent. off \$41,458.42.....			5,182 30
			15,295 94
TOTAL AMOUNT OF REDUCTION IN VALUES IN 1873.			
Text Books.....		2,842	35
Maps and Apparatus.....		7,271	29
Libraries and Prizes		5,182	30
			15,295 94

1874.

NOTE.—In this year (1874) the reductions were made in the Stock Book, either on each individual class, or on the respective items themselves, so as to show the actual value after allowing for depreciation, &c.; therefore the details of deductions are not shown for this year; but they are on the same scale as those of other years. The following additional reductions were also made:—

TEXT BOOKS.—Reduction in values	295 20
MAPS, APPARATUS, &c.—Reduction in values.	
Charts Prints, &c., mounted	28 11
LIBRARIES AND PRIZES.—5 per cent. off \$40,200.94	2,010 04
	2,333 35
TOTAL AMOUNT OF REDUCTION IN VALUES IN 1874.	
Text Books	295 20
Maps and Apparatus	28 11
Libraries and Prizes	2,010 04
	2,333 35

1875.	Reduction in values.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
NOTE.—Details of Reduction in values are given in Stock Book.		
TEXT BOOKS.—Reduction in values.		
10 per cent. off \$11,065.53.....		1,106 55
5 per cent. off		497 48
MAPS, APPARATUS, &C.—Reduction in values.		
10 per cent. off \$44,650.18		4,465 01
5 per cent. off		2,009 25
LIBRARIES AND PRIZES.		
5 per cent. off \$50,737.37.....		2,536 86
5 per cent. off		2,100 02
		<u>\$13,025 17</u>
TOTAL AMOUNT OF REDUCTION IN VALUES IN 1875.		
Text Books.....	1,604 03	
Maps and Apparatus	6,474 26	
Libraries and Prizes	4,946 88	
		<u>12,025 17</u>

STATEMENTS Nos. 40 and 41.

Relates to routine in the Depository and the forms used, of no public interest. The following, however, is a brief memorandum on the subject:—

ROUTINE IN THE DEPARTMENT IN REGARD TO THE DEPOSITORY.

From the Report of the Committee of the House of Assembly, and from the Memorandum of the Deputy Superintendent laid before the House of Assembly, with the Chief Superintendent's Return on the subject, the following passages are selected relative to the routine observed in the management of the Depository.

1. The Committee of the House of Assembly report as follows:—

“Your Committee find that the system adopted by the Department is of so thorough and complete a character, that no funds can by any possibility be received without being checked by proper officers, whose several duties require them to make entries in various books, through which every item can readily be traced.

“They find that all moneys received by the Department are regularly deposited to the credit of the Government, with the exception of moneys intended to be disbursed in the purchase of articles outside of the institution [Trustees' School seals merely], and that all expenditures are made by cheque, properly countersigned by the different heads of the Department to which they respectively belong.

“They find that a perfect system of registration of every communication received by the Department is maintained, by means of which the several officers to whose department the communication has reference, are immediately apprized of the contents, and answers are promptly returned to the same.

“Your Committee find that the amount yearly received by the Department from the Municipalities for books, maps, &c., is very considerable, which is paid directly into the Pub-

lic Treasury, and should be regarded as an offset against the amount granted to the Department."

2. The memorandum of the Deputy Superintendent states that all orders for England or the United States for books and requisites are prepared by him for approval by the Chief Superintendent. Requisitions for articles to be manufactured in the city are supervised by him for approval by the Chief, before having them submitted to tender by the Clerk of Libraries. [Requisitions to the Stationery Office, and all orders for printing to the Queen's Printer, for the Department and Normal School, are made in the same manner].

All contracts, agreements, bills and invoices, are examined, and payment recommended by the Deputy. Bills for articles despatched are compared with the sales paper, and approved by him before being sent off by post.

The selling prices of all library and prize books, and all other school requisites received from England and elsewhere, are under the general scale approved by the Chief Superintendent, determined by the Deputy for the Clerk of Libraries, before their being marked and put away in their places.

The selection of books for local school libraries and prizes, after revisal by the Clerk of Libraries, is examined and approved by the Deputy Superintendent before despatch. The object of this additional supervision is to see that the style, character and number of the books selected are in accordance with the order and wishes of the Municipal Council, or High, Public, or Separate School Trustees sending the remittance. This care is the more necessary in cases—now becoming more numerous every year—when parties leave the selection of library and prize books entirely to the Department. In such cases regard is had to the condition of the school, the number and ages of the scholars, the character of the neighbourhood, whether old or new settlement, and the attainments of the pupils, the nature of the population, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, or mixed nationality—whether Irish, Scotch, or German, &c., or any other peculiarity suggested by the parties sending the order, or incident to the case.

NOTE.—Great care is taken to prevent the occurrence of mistakes in the Depository, and hitherto with very gratifying success. As a matter of routine, each clerk having anything to do with an order affixes his initials to it, indicating that part of it for which he is responsible. Thus, in case of complaint, which rarely occurs, any neglect or omission is readily traced. In a year's transaction, involving the sending out about \$50,000 worth of material to the schools, not more than from six to eight cases occur. When they do, the cause is fully inquired into, and every explanation given. In most instances, it has been found, that the fault or oversight has been with the parties themselves.

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT No. 2, Pages 5 & 10.

REPORT ON THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT BY A LARGE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

At the request of the Chief Superintendent of Education, a large Committee of twenty-three, out of eighty-two members of the Legislative Assembly (more than one-fourth of the whole House), was appointed to consider the suggestions which he had submitted in his two last official reports, respecting certain amendments to the Grammar and Common School Laws ; also to inquire into the management and working of the Education Department.

Various attacks and imputations have been made in past years against the Chief Superintendent and others in the management of the Department, and he was anxious, before retiring from its administration, that the most thorough investigation should be made into the working of the Department by Representatives of the people. The leaders of both parties in the Assembly agreed to the selection and appointment of a large Committee from both sides of the House, and on the 10th of November, "On motion of the Hon. Attorney-General Macdonald," (as we learn from the "Votes and Proceedings" of the House of Assembly,) "a Select Committee was appointed to examine into the working of the Common and Grammar School System of Ontario, together with the Department of Public Instruction ; with power to send for persons and papers, and to report thereon.

The following is the report of that Committee presented, received and ordered to be printed by the Legislative Assembly, the day before the close of the Session. This report is an ample vindication of the Chief Superintendent, and all who have assisted him, from the imputations long and recklessly thrown upon them by a portion of the public press and other parties ; an unquestionable testimony to the fidelity, efficiency and economy with which the Department of Public Instruction has been conducted in its various branches and details.

REPORT OF THE COMMON AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, Ontario :—

The Select Committee appointed to examine into the working of the Common and Grammar School system of Ontario, together with the Department of Public Instruction, beg leave to present their Report :—

Your Committee have considered the provisions of the law respecting Common and Grammar Schools, and adopted certain resolutions for the amendment thereof, which have been embodied in Bills numbers 119 and 129, now before your honorable House.

Some progress has been made in investigating the management and usefulness of Upper Canada College, but owing to the lateness of the Session and the number of persons to be examined, and documents to be considered, the Committee will not be able to report thereon this session. They have also procured returns and other useful information, which have been printed under the order of your honorable House for the use of members.

The Committee visited the Education Office and examined the system of management pursued there, and appointed a sub-Committee for the more careful and extended investigation of that department of the educational system. The result of the labor of that Committee is embodied in their report as adopted and approved by your Committee, and herewith submitted.

Your Committee have to congratulate the country upon the extent and efficiency of its educational system, brought to its present state of usefulness mainly by the

indefatigable exertions of the able and venerable Chief Superintendent, the Reverend Docter Ryerson, seconded by the Council of Public Instruction and a most efficient staff of officers, together with the liberal provision made by the representatives of the people for the support of education in all its branches.

Your Committee are also much indebted to the Chief Superintendent for the great assistance given to the Committee by him in pursuing their inquiries; and it is a matter of regret to the Committee, that the time at their disposal, owing to the many calls upon its members in the discharge of other legislative duties, has prevented the preparation of an extended report upon the subjects embraced in their inquiries.

All which is respectfully submitted.

M. C. CAMERON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
January 19th, 1869.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT AND DEPOSITORY.

To the Chairman of the Educational Committee:—

The sub Committee appointed to examine into the internal management of the Educational Department, report:—

That in undertaking the duties assigned to them, they first determined to make a thorough examination into the mode of conducting the financial department.

Your Committee find that the system adopted by the Department is of so thorough and complete a character, that no funds can by any possibility be received without being checked by proper officers whose several duties require them to make entries in various books, through which every item can readily be traced.

They find that all moneys received by the Department are regularly deposited to the credit of the Government, with the exception of moneys intended to be disbursed in the purchase of articles outside of the institution [Trustees School seals merely], and that all expenditures are made by cheque, properly countersigned by the different heads of the department to which they respectively belong.

They find that a perfect system of registration of every communication received by the department is maintained, by means of which the several officers to whose department the communication has reference, are immediately apprized of the contents, and answers are promptly returned to the same.

Your Committee have also made a thorough investigation of the Depository department, and find that the existing arrangements for purchasing stock are satisfactory and well fitted for securing the same on the most favourable terms. The mode of disposing of the books is equally satisfactory.

Your Committee find the amount yearly received by the Department from the Municipalities for books, maps, &c., is very considerable, amounting in 1868 to \$20,004²⁰/₁₀₀, which sum is paid directly into the Public Treasury, and should be regarded as an offset against the amount granted to the Department.

In connexion with this subject your Committee submit the following statement, showing the cost of books, maps, &c., and the amount received for the same from 1850 to 1867, inclusive. Also the amount received from the Government on account thereof, viz:—

The total amount paid for books, maps, &c., imported from 1850 to 1867, was.	\$271,869 52
Purchased in Montreal.....	3,990 06
Articles manufactured or purchased in Toronto.....	93,146 88
	<hr/>
	\$369,006 46
Freight, agency, packing, printing, insurance, salaries and expenses.	73,600 19
	<hr/>
	\$442,606 65

Value of Books, dispatched, Libraries, including the 100 per cent. granted.....	\$123,298 97	
Maps, prizes, &c.....	213,993 78	
Do sold, without grant (text books), &c.....	82,182 59	
	<hr/>	\$419,475 34
Grants received from Government on this account, from 1850 to 1867.....	253,518 48	
Less remitted Receiver-General.....	66,378 69	
	<hr/>	\$187,139 79
If we deduct half of the above mentioned amounts.....	\$123,298 97	
	213,993 78	
	<hr/>	337,292 75
Which is.....	\$168,646 37	
We get the amount of goods dispatched over and above what was paid for.		
Taking then the grant	\$187,139 79	
And deducting the above proportion of goods	168,646 37	
	<hr/>	
Leaves a balance of.....	\$18,493 42	

Which amount is fully covered by the stock on hand.

The above is exclusive of the transactions of 1868.

Your Committee in making their investigation have noticed that a considerable amount of extra labour has been performed in the depository and other departments by Messrs. Hodgins, Marling and Taylor, to whose energies and abilities in a great measure the department is indebted for its present state of efficiency.

The services rendered by these gentlemen, outside of their ordinary business, and during extra hours, has hitherto rendered unnecessary the employment of additional assistance; and having performed these duties for nearly five years, your Committee regret the reduction which has been made in the amount of their emoluments, without relieving them of their extra duties, the result of which will in all probability be an increased expenditure in the shape of additional clerks.

Among other things, the printing of the establishment came under review of your Committee, and they call attention to the fact, that the prices charged by the Queen's printer are in excess of those formerly paid; for instance—

	Copies	Lovell's Charge.	Queen's Printer's Charge.	Excess.
Journal of Education.....	5520	\$130 00	\$156 50	\$26 50
Board of Trustees Report.....	125	17 50	28 32	10 82
Scheme for Analysis.....	1000	10 00	15 77	5 77
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6645	\$157 50	\$200 59	\$43 09*

Your Committee have collected a complete set of the forms and papers used in the department, which they submit for your inspection.

Your Committee have great pleasure in reporting, that the internal management of the Educational Department is most satisfactory.

In conclusion, they would recommend that there be a yearly audit of the books of the department.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. McMURRICH,
Chairman of Sub-Committee.

Toronto, January, 1869.

*The Queen's Printer contractors in their explanatory Report to the Hon. the Attorney-General Macdonald, on these charges, conclude as follows:

"We must acknowledge, however, that we are somewhat surprised that the difference in favour of our contract, admitted by all practical printers to be an exceedingly low one, is not greater than it is ; and it is quite evident, after a careful examination of the accounts attached to Mr. Hodgins' report, [to the Chief Superintendent, on the Queen's Printer's Account for November and December, 1868], that the printing of the Educational Department has been most economically managed."—EDUCATION OFFICE NOTE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR ONTARIO,
1st February, 1869.

STATEMENT No. 42.

EDUCATIONAL DEPOSITORY.

QUESTIONS

PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ON THE
SUPPLY OF DEPOSITORY BOOKS, MAY-JUNE, 1875,

AND REPLIES THERETO.

Question I.—"Whose duty is it to see that the stock of books in the Depository is properly kept up?"

Answer I.—It is the duty of the Clerk of Libraries, with the aid of his assistants, to see that the stock of books in the Depository is properly kept up; when it requires to be replenished, he notifies the Deputy Superintendent of the kind of books required.

Question II.—"Who has hitherto made the selection, and on what principle is it carried out?"

Answer II.—Subject to the approval of the Chief Superintendent, the selection is made by the Deputy Superintendent, on the report of the Clerk of Libraries, taking into consideration the class of publications most in demand and their comparative value with those of other publishers, and of the same publishers; keeping in view also the necessity of making the selection as varied as possible. For instance, some 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., &c., books of different publishers, and of the same publisher, are better value than others at the same prices. This is especially the case in regard to American books published in England. In checking off the books, a note is taken of every book of special excellence and cheapness. The usual plan adopted is for the Clerk of Libraries to mark on the publishers' recent catalogues the number of each book in stock, and to note the books most in demand, as well as those of special excellence and value. From this catalogue the new order is made out.

Question III.—"You must find some books more generally selected than others. Please give a list of the books that have been most largely in demand for the last five years; and state what numbers of each book have been sent out yearly?"

Answer III.—The books most generally selected during the past five years (not omitting the usual standard works) embrace popular and general works on the following subjects:—Voyages, Tales and Essays illustrating Practical Life, History, Biography and Literature. The annexed table (answers to questions proposed by—) will show the number of books on each subject that have been sent out for *Public Libraries* for each year during the past twenty-three years. It also gives the number of prizes sent out annually since 1857. As we do not keep a classified record of the books on different subjects sent out for prizes, we cannot enumerate them; but they

consisted chiefly of books of an interesting and instructive kind, such as those relating to Boy Life, Adventures, Voyages, Tales and Stories illustrative of Practical Life, many of them written by Ballantyne, Kingston, Mayne Reid, Bowman, Adams and others, together with a large variety of Juvenile Books, &c., selected from various publishers, as well as popular scientific works, and standard books on History, Literature, &c., the latter especially, for Collegiate Institutes, High Schools, and the higher departments of Public Schools in the cities, towns and villages. The total number of prizes sent out during the last five years up to the end of 1874, was 323,851, or nearly 65,000 a year on an average.

TABLE A, showing the Number and Classification of Public Library and Prize Books sent out from the Educational Depository of the Ontario Education Department, from 1853 to 1874 inclusive.

Number of Volumes sent out during the year.	Total Volumes of Library Books.	History.	Zoology and Physiology.	Botany.	Phenomena.	Physical Science.	Geology.	Natural Philosophy and Manufactures.	Chemistry.	Agricultural Chemistry.	Practical Agriculture.	Literature.	Voyages.	Biography.	Tales and Sketches, Practical Life.	Fiction.	Teachers' Library.	Prize Books.	Grand Total Library and Prize Books.
1853	21922	4158	1602	287	906	526	234	940	132	192	807	2694	1141	2917	5178	.....	208	.....	21922
1854	66711	10633	5532	1030	2172	1351	636	4780	629	321	3235	5764	4350	6393	19307	.....	578	.....	66711
1855	28659	5475	2033	318	558	663	200	1808	207	76	1452	3361	2926	3081	6049	.....	432	.....	28659
1856	13669	2498	632	118	397	287	77	660	55	31	418	1923	1019	1844	3832	.....	258	.....	13669
1857	29833	5295	1763	321	632	817	195	1729	134	67	1257	2391	2253	3516	9219	.....	244	.....	29833
1858	7587	1567	503	86	152	98	61	276	27	2	186	713	843	744	2245	.....	84	.....	7587
1859	9308	1670	551	136	209	192	130	432	87	18	300	1169	714	1127	2401	.....	172	.....	9308
1860	9072	1561	475	144	223	200	100	526	61	17	339	852	797	1115	2520	.....	142	.....	9072
1861	6458	1273	302	59	101	72	64	223	36	2	172	601	661	830	1826	.....	117	.....	6458
1862	5599	997	244	45	99	43	75	211	45	24	165	412	652	864	1706	.....	112	.....	5599
1863	6274	707	304	42	97	80	67	282	26	6	202	547	529	864	2286	.....	112	.....	6274
1864	3361	552	140	11	47	38	28	134	7	.....	87	321	290	451	1198	.....	57	.....	3361
1865	3882	611	168	20	62	53	26	131	3	.....	110	328	534	553	1225	.....	58	.....	3882
1866	6856	1144	217	56	125	81	55	282	26	19	291	652	776	784	2200	.....	148	.....	6856
1867	5426	1003	125	20	78	65	15	189	7	.....	118	524	595	650	1971	.....	66	.....	5426
1868	6573	1106	214	39	86	51	42	195	26	.....	132	554	979	736	2211	.....	66	.....	6573
1869	6428	1148	268	51	96	91	36	198	18	19	162	499	1172	882	1237	.....	52	.....	6428
1870	5024	865	162	28	68	64	36	156	14	.....	159	367	527	610	1542	.....	60	.....	5024
1871	4825	830	132	12	46	41	35	145	18	1	149	366	581	524	1591	.....	37	.....	4825
1872	6015	866	235	49	90	64	57	188	18	.....	132	540	850	566	1671	.....	323	.....	6015
1873	5367	771	176	32	78	74	59	164	23	.....	178	420	734	409	1727	.....	357	.....	5367
1874	7167	1004	175	27	133	97	100	73	9	.....	136	639	777	705	2271	.....	471	.....	7167
Totals..	266046	45664	16013	2931	6455	5048	2328	13722	1608	795	10187	25237	23931	30181	75413	2399	4134	766645	1032691
Volumes sent to the Mechanics' Institutes and Sunday Schools																		20362	1053053
Grand Total Library and Prize Books despatched up to 31st December, 1874.																			

Question IV.—"When the selection of books for library or prizes is left to the Department, on what principles are you guided in the selection? Do you in such cases take the books which experience has shown you to be most in demand; or do you send in part those which you have found to be little sought for?"

Answer IV.—When the selection of books for libraries or prizes is left by Trustees to the Department, they are first picked out by one of the assistants from the books of the several publishers, and then the selection is revised by the Clerk of Libraries. They are afterwards examined and approved by the Deputy Superintendent before despatch. The object of this additional supervision is to see that no two books of the same kind are sent out, but that the fullest variety is given, and that the style, character and number of the books selected are suitable for the High, Public or Separate School Trustees (as the case may be) who send the remittance. In such cases regard is had to the condition of the School, the number and ages of the scholars, the character of the neighbourhood, whether old or new settlement, and the attainments of the pupils, the nature of the population, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, or mixed nationality—whether Irish, Scotch or German, &c., or any other peculiarity suggested by the parties sending the order, or known to be incident to the case. In order to facilitate interchange of books after they have been read in one section, for books that have been read in another section, we are always careful to avoid sending the same books to adjoining sections, and endeavour to make the reading matter as varied as possible.

When the selection is left to the Department, we send out no books which we know or think are little sought for, because of their inferior interest or value. To do otherwise would soon render the Depository unpopular, and to some extent defeat one great object of its establishment. Our chief aim has always been to make the system popular; we, therefore, send only such books as we think or know will be appreciated, and read with pleasure. Even when books are *ordered by the Trustees themselves*, which we know would be unsuitable for a rural section, we invariably either write to the Trustees giving them our opinion on the subject, or suggesting other books of a more popular and useful character as substitutes, subject, of course, to their approval. This has invariably been done with good effect. As a matter of experience we have no hesitation in saying that the local selection of books generally errs in the choice of heavy, dry and unsuitable books, and even of books "little sought for." As a matter of fact, the selection is of late years chiefly left to the Department (with what result, see the extracts from the numerous commendatory letters constantly received).

Question V.—"Are complaints made by School Trustees in reference to the selection made for them by the Department? Are the books so selected by you for them ever returned as not suitable, or acceptable? Please state how often this has occurred during the past five years; and state if any special books have repeatedly appeared among those objected to. If so, name the books?"

Answer V.—We do not now remember any complaints made by School Trustees that books which we selected were unsuitable; on the contrary, we constantly receive acknowledgments from the Trustees to the effect that our selections have been most satisfactory, even better than theirs, when we suggest a change. (See opinions of Trustees just referred to.) We now and then have received complaints from *Teachers*, that we have not included such books as they require. The following is a sample:—

In December, 1874, we received a letter from a Teacher in South Easthope, in which he says :—

“It is very annoying to think that we should spend valuable time in selecting from your catalogue, and then to transmit us any parcel at pleasure. We were under the impression that the new Council would have them fixed up more satisfactorily before now, but so far we see no improvement from that body, and if they do not do any better, there was no use making any change in the Council.”

The facts of the case were that the Teacher, although holding only a third class County Board Certificate, without a single pupil in the advanced studies, had ordered for Prizes, “Knapen’s Mechanic’s Assistant,” “Baker’s Statics and Dynamics,” “Baker’s Engineering and Surveying,” “Law’s Civil Engineering,” “Greenwood’s Navigation, or Sailor’s Sea Book,” and “Allen’s Cottage Building;” and because we would not send these books before writing to the Trustees, he became indignant and wrote in that spirit. That he was trying to defraud the Government, the following extract from the Inspector’s letter to whom the case was referred, is a sufficient proof :—

“The Trustee at first was very reticent, and declined to answer any questions upon the prizes, alleging that he did not want to get himself into trouble, but finding the circumstantial evidence of the fraud so strong, at length he made a pretty clean breast of the whole matter; he admitted that upwards of \$3 of the sum (which would secure upwards of \$6 worth of books) sent for prizes was advanced by the Teacher for the purchase of books *for his own use*.”

In a subsequent letter, the Inspector says :—

“I am at a loss to know why he (the Teacher) was so insolent; probably he was irritated because he failed to get a certain certificate which he claims to have from a New Brunswick Normal School, made legal in this Province.”

In addition to this (and since the new School Law has been passed, which enables Trustees to purchase books from the booksellers), we have received the following complaint through Mr. Goldwin Smith, from another Teacher :—

“Herewith I have purchased books from the Depository, but as they did not give satisfaction, we have tried Mr. Campbell,” &c.

In our reply to the Trustees, we said :—

“It certainly is very strange that in the very last letter received from the same Teacher, and dated 23rd May, 1874, he said :—‘The books which we got last December satisfied us well, and we thought they were well chosen.’ So many attempts were made by Teachers to obtain books *for themselves*, as indicated, that we were compelled years ago to introduce the following words in the Trustees’ guarantee for the proper disposition of the books :—

“‘And the Corporation hereby pledges itself not to dispose of the books, etc., nor whatsoever; but as members of that Corporation, we shall see that they be distributed solely as prizes among the pupils attending the school, and not to the teacher, or other party or parties whatever, in terms of the regulations granting one hundred per cent, on our present remittance.’”

Apart from this, we have received no complaints from Trustees, that the books sent were unsuitable. We have now and then, at their request, exchanged some large or standard books for smaller and more juvenile ones, when the number sent

has not been sufficient for the whole school, or were of too advanced a character for the younger children.

Our standing notice to Trustees is, that books selected by us are sent *subject to their approval*. When not acceptable, they are exchanged at our expense, but it is very rarely the case that any are thus exchanged, and no special books have ever been returned that we can now remember.

In connection with these statements and explanations, a reference to the opinions of the sixty-three Public School Inspectors in the Province, on the practical working and value of the Depository (in which this special subject is referred to), is desirable. I therefore hand a copy to the Committee herewith.*

Question VI.—"Name the localities to which large supplies of books have been sent during the past five years; state the number and value of the books sent in each case."

Answer VI.—The localities chiefly supplied with books are west of Toronto and east of Toronto, omitting the Counties of Addington, Frontenac, Leeds, &c. The annexed map is coloured to show the different Townships and School Sections where Public School Libraries have been established. This map is a good criterion as to the demand for prizes.

We have sent out during the past five years, 28,398 Library books in 408 separate lots, valued at \$20,288. The number of prize books, &c., sent out during the same period in 4,996 separate lots, was 323,851, the value of which was \$115,918.

Question VII.—"When a book has been approved of by the Department, or by the Council, are School Trustees at liberty to order or procure any addition of the author? or do you limit them to one specified edition or reprint?"

Answer VII.—As we have several editions of the same book on our catalogue (see pages 28–31), our rule is, that Trustees purchase only those actually sanctioned by the Council, otherwise it would be difficult to check correctly the invoices received from booksellers for payment. And it is impossible for Trustees to know whether they are getting a 3s. 6d. or 5s. edition of a book, unless it is so described in the Official Catalogue. In special cases, however, the rule may be departed from, when the *actual edition* purchased can be identified on the publisher's catalogue.

Question VIII.—"Are there not books named in your catalogue which have been long out of print? Have you at present in stock a supply of every book named in the printed catalogue?"

Answer VIII.—Whenever the Library or Prize Catalogue has been revised, great care has been used to expunge from it any book that we know to be out of print. In the present catalogue (published in June, 1874), we find, for instance, that in the first three subjects in the catalogue, 254 different works out of print, &c., were left off, which were on the preceding catalogue, viz.: History, 81; Voyages, 102; Biography, 71.

We have not in stock at the present time a supply of every book on the catalogue; but at the time the catalogue was prepared in June, 1874, we either had each book in stock, or had ordered a supply from the publishers. If any of these were out of print, we were not aware of it, or we should have struck them off our catalogue.

* Instead of inserting these Opinions, as they are voluminous, a summary of these opinions of the Inspectors will be found in the replies to Question 10, on p. 80.

NOTE.—In transmitting to the Committee of the Council of Public Instruction the answers to the remaining question proposed by that Committee, the late Chief Superintendent accompanied them with the following introductory remarks :—

The Chief Superintendent to the Chairman of the Committee.

(COPY.)

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 28th April, 1875.

"SIR,—I herewith transmit a memorandum which has been prepared by the Deputy Superintendent, with the assistance of the officers of the People's Depository of the Education Department, in answer to the supplementary questions which you have proposed in regard to the Depository and its operations. These answers have been prepared chiefly during my absence, at a very great expenditure of time and labour. I have carefully examined them, and believe them to be correct. They are very elaborate and exhaustive—required to be so by the questions proposed, though not coming properly within the prescribed duties of the Council of Public Instruction. For example, the expediency or in expediency, the continuance or discontinuance of the Depository, is not a subject appertaining to the duties of the Council of Public Instruction, but appertains to the Government and the Legislature, and the questions and answers in the accompanying memorandum involving this subject appear to me extra official, though I think the answers to the questions contain a complete and exhaustive vindication of the great importance and usefulness of the People's Depository of the Department.

When you proposed in the Council the resolution of inquiry into the Depository, I saw that it embraced several subjects not included in the duties of the Council of Public Instruction; but I was anxious that the fullest and most minute inquiry should be made, whether gratification of individual curiosity or for answering every doubt or objection that might be entertained in regard to the management of this branch of our educational system.

The School Law imposes upon the Council a two-fold duty—that of examining and deciding upon the character of books submitted for libraries and prizes in the High and Public Schools, and the regulations and conditions according to which the libraries shall be managed and the prizes bestowed; while the same law imposes upon me the duty of procuring and distributing these books. Another part of the work heretofore performed by myself, and which the law leaves doubtful, I have sought to devolve upon the Council, and which it has consented to perform, namely, determining the principle on which the prices of the books should be supplied to municipal school corporations. Much of what is contained in the questions and answers of the accompanying memorandum goes beyond what the law thus imposes upon the Council and myself; but I trust they may prove useful and satisfactory to any gentleman of the Council who wishes to investigate the subjects to which they refer.

I have, &c.,
(Signed)

E. RYERSON.

Question IX.—"The printed circular recently issued by the Department of Public Instruction, characterizes its scheme of supplying books to municipal and school corporations as *The People's Depository of Ontario*.

"Have not this, and the terms set forth in the circular given offence to the regular "Book Trade? Do you think their complaints entirely groundless? If so, state the "reasons which justify your belief."

Answer IX.—The Legislature having sanctioned the establishment and provided for the maintenance of the Depository for the benefit of the "people," the Chief Superintendent very properly gave it the appropriate designation of "*The People's Depository*," this was the more necessary, as the old title of "*Educational Depository*," was monopolized by some booksellers in town. As to the views and opinions of the "regular Book Trade" on the subject, the Department can give no information.

NOTE.—In regard to this 9th question, the Chief Superintendent in his letter to the Chairman, said :—

“In your 9th question you seem to doubt the propriety of my designating the Book Depository of this Department “The People’s Depository of Ontario,” and ask if it has not given offence to booksellers. In addition to the answer given in the Memorandum, I observe that in past years certain booksellers have called the Depository “Dr. Ryerson’s book shop,” and other names of the kind. In the settlement of the system under the amended Act, I determined to give the Depository the proper and characteristic designation of the “People’s Depository of Ontario,” and for the obvious reasons that it has been established and maintained by the money of the people of Ontario, by legal enactment of the representatives of the people of Ontario, and for the sole interests of the people of Ontario, and not for the interests of any individual or firm, which is the case of the establishment of every bookseller in Ontario. Whether my designation has offended any booksellers who have been accustomed to assail the Department and myself in past years, I have not thought it worth my while to inquire or care as I know every true friend of the people must desire the success as well as proper designation of what the people of Ontario, through their representatives in successive Parliaments for a quarter of century, have authorized, and the people themselves nobly supported.”

Question X.—“What is the special object of the Book Depository? Against what special evil is it intended to guard? What purposes does it accomplish for the Province which the regular channels of trade could not do?”

Answer X.—This question really includes three questions, to each of which we shall answer separately :—

1. The object of the People’s Depository, as one branch of the Department (as the Normal School is another), is to assist us in carrying out the general scheme of Education established by law, and for which the Department is responsible to the Government and the country. It provides the proper material for our schools; it is as much the duty of the Department to provide for, and do this, as to prepare trained teachers, and to see that the school law is properly carried out. In this view of the case, the Department looks upon the *public* and *general* question (as to the rights and interests of the schools), and the private and personal question (as to the gains or profits of the booksellers), as of easy solution. In point of fact, the whole question may be narrowed down to that of cheap or dear books, to that of economy or waste of the public money, to that of the personal interest of a few men (who look only to that interest), and the disinterested care and oversight of a Public Department charged with, and responsible for, the efficiency of these schools.

In view of that responsibility, the Department should possess, within itself, a cheap, certain and easy way of reaching all the schools, even the most remote, and supplying them systematically, and directly (as from a perennial fountain), with pure and healthy literature purchased and sold by parties who can have no *personal* objects to serve in the matter, and no personal gain in the transaction.

Under no other system can a legislative grant for library and prize books be honestly, fairly, or economically administered. Should “the general book trade,” as it is called, of 200 or 300 booksellers succeed the Department in this work, it will be impossible for any governmental machinery to be so adjusted as to exercise that care and supervision over individual sales, or the character, editions and prices of the individual books supplied, which is essential to prevent misapplication or perversion of the fund, and the creeping in of abuses which a system, which provides only for a nominal oversight of the acts of interested parties, is sure to engender. Such a supervision even when exercised with the greatest care, must always be unsatisfactory in its character, while it can readily be made a cause of complaint, especially where interest comes in, as in the case of booksellers, to prompt such complaints.

As to the general question itself, of the necessity for an Education Depository, we may say that no one will for a moment deny to a city Board of Trustees, or to the township Board of Education, the right to establish, at its option, a depository for the purchase in large quantities, and the supply to schools under its care of every article which these schools might require. Indeed such depositories are constantly being established, and are practically provided for in the 2nd clause of the 87th section of the Act. In the interests of economy they are essential, no less than for the promotion of the greater efficiency and prosperity of the schools themselves.

Now, what is our Depository but an extension to our 5,000 schools, of a principle which, when applied to ten, twenty or thirty schools, commends itself to every one practically connected with the every-day management of the schools? Our objects are precisely the same—the books are provided for, and are supplied at the cheapest rates, only to our schools, and not to private parties or individuals.

The Chief Superintendent in one of his Reports, thus discusses this question :—

“It has been objected ‘that the purchase and sale of school requisites and books for public libraries ought to be left to private enterprise—that the Government ought not to have a book establishment for the supply of schools and municipalities with these essential instruments of sound education and general knowledge, that the private trader ought not to be injured by Government with whom he is unable to compete.’

“This objection is based upon the acknowledged fact that school requisites and books are supplied to local municipalities much more economically and advantageously for the latter by the aid of Government than by private traders. It is then a question whether the interests of public schools and municipalities are first to be consulted, or those of private individuals?

“It is also to be observed that the same objection may be urged upon the same ground and with equal force, against any system of public schools whatever, as they interfere with the trade of the private teacher; for in proportion to the excellence of the public schools and the degree in which they are aided by the legislative grants and local assessments, and the education to individuals thus cheapened, will private schools decline, and the interests of private teachers be affected? The same objection lies equally against all endowments or public aid of colleges, as the trade of the private tutor is thereby injured and for the most part extinguished in regard to the whole business of collegiate teaching. The interests of a class of private teachers are as much entitled to protection against the competition of public schools as are the interests of a class of private booksellers to protection against the competition of Government in supplying the public schools with the requisite prize books and libraries. If the interests of an individual or a class are to be placed before those of the community at large, then there can be no system of public instruction whatever, nor any public aid to any branch of the education of the people. But such an objection has never been admitted in the government and legislation of any enlightened country.

“The ground on which the public schools and municipalities are provided with school requisites and libraries, through the medium of a public department, and by means of public grants, is as unquestionable as it is simple and obvious. It is the legitimate consequence of having public schools, for if a people determine through their legislature that they will have public schools at all, it is clear that those schools should be made as efficient as possible, and that nothing should be omitted to render them so. If it is, therefore, the duty of the Legislature to promote the education of the people by the establishment of public schools, it is equally its duty to provide all possible facilities and means for supplying those schools with the necessary requisites, prizes and libraries, which render them most instrumental in educating and instructing the people.

“The objection to it is founded upon a false view of the legitimate sphere of government duty and private enterprise. It is as much the duty of Government to adopt the most economical and effective means to furnish the public schools with all the needful appliances and instruments of usefulness, as to provide these for any one of its own departments. The extent and manner in which it does so, must depend on circumstances, and is a matter for the exercise of its own discretion, irrespective of any pretensions of private against public interests. The private bookseller has a right to sell his books as

he pleases ; and each school section and municipality, and each public body of every description, as well as each private individual, and not less the Government, has a right to purchase books where and of whom they please. Each municipality, as well as the Legislative Assembly itself, may have its own library procured and imported by a public agent, and not by a private trader, to whom large additional prices must be paid for his risks and profits.

" Besides, most of the books for the libraries were unknown in the country, and would have been unknown had they not been introduced by the agency of a public department. I believe that the private booksellers have largely profited by what I have done in this respect ; that they have found demand for many books which no doubt have first been made known in the official catalogue, and through the medium of the public school libraries. They have the entire and exclusive possession of the field of private trade, and with this they should be satisfied without claiming to be the sole and uncontrolled medium of supplying the public schools and municipalities with books and school requisites."

The " special objects " of the People's Depository may be thus briefly summarized as follows :—

(1.) The law authorizes (and provides facilities for) each Board of School Trustees in cities, towns, &c., to establish and maintain what is an equivalent to a Depository or school depot for the supply of its schools with approved books, stationery, &c., of all kinds, and authorizes the charge of a fee for its maintenance.

(2.) The Depository connected with the Education Department is nothing more than such a city or town school depot on a large scale, and under Provincial control, out of which to supply all the schools of the Province.

(3.) What is right and proper for a city and town Board of Trustees to do (under the sanction of the Legislature), cannot be wrong for the central Depository of the Education Department to do on a large scale, under the same sanction.

(4.) The Education Depository exists solely for, and in the interests of the schools alone, and it has never supplied private parties with books, or interfered with private trade in any way.

(5.) The principle of the Depository is recognized and acted upon without question by the Imperial, Dominion, and Provincial Governments, in their stationery offices, Queen's printers, post offices, army and navy supply, &c.

(6.) To abandon the principle of the Educational Depository would either be to confer a monopoly of high prices upon a few individual book sellers, or to throw wide open the door to the introduction of all kinds of literature, the bad and pernicious as well as the good, as we shall demonstrate by incontrovertible testimony and examples.

(7.) The examples in our own country, and the warning of our American neighbours (which we quote) should not be disregarded by us, but should be carefully pondered.

(8.) After an experience of twenty years, not one of the nearly 5,000 school corporations have asked for any change in the Depository system, but numbers of them have regarded the Depository as a great boon, and have so expressed themselves, of which evidence has been laid before the Committee.

(9.) None but interested parties have ever petitioned the House of Assembly against the Depository, or in any way sought to embarrass its working, or impair its efficiency.

(10.) If the Government, under the authority of the Legislature, has a right to give money and provide trained teachers for the schools, it has also a right to give books to them, and there is not a shadow of difference in the principle of one gift and the other.

(11.) The Depository has now been in successful operation for nearly twenty-five years ; has sent out (or, at the end of this year, will have sent out) upwards of a million volumes of approved books, for libraries and prizes.

All the Depository books for the schools are purchased from wholesale booksellers and others, thus promoting the book trade, at the lowest wholesale rates, and are sold at less than currency for sterling rates, or from 30 to 35 per cent. less than the usual current retail prices, *and no school has to pay more than one-half of this reduced rate.*

The Depository has developed new branches of home manufacture and industry in

Ontario, and has largely increased the demand for books, of which the booksellers have reaped the benefit. The alleged interference of the Depository with the book trade in Ontario is the reverse of correct, as the "Trade Returns" will show. It has, on the contrary, largely developed this trade, by sending books into every corner of the land (see report of Inspector of Schools on the colonization roads (North of Hastings County) in the *Journal of Education* for this month). The value of books imported into the Province of Ontario in 1874 was \$530, 143, while the average import of books by the Department has not been four per cent. of this latter sum.

The text book trade is in the hands of the booksellers; these books are all named and known, and no departure from the list can take place; but that with the large and constant influx of new library and prize books, no such satisfactory supervision could take place over the supply of booksellers of these books, as we have shown. To the statement that private booksellers can supply the library wants of the schools as well, or nearly as well, as the Education Department, our reply is four-fold:—

1st. That a Department especially charged with the care and oversight of the schools, being a disinterested party, must be better qualified to minister to their wants in these respects than those interested parties, who, as a rule, have no other object in view than commercial gain.

2nd. That the experience of educationists on this subject in the United States is, that booksellers, through their agents and travellers throughout the rural parts, have, with some good books, disposed of immense quantities of pernicious and worthless books, which it is almost impossible to control.

3rd. That if the right of supply is thrown open to booksellers indiscriminately, the bad, as well as the good, will take advantage of the facilities thus offered for flooding the country with their own publications, without adequate check or restraint. To restrict the right of supply to one or more publishers would be but to perpetuate the so-called "monopoly" in its most oppressive and offensive form. If a change be made at all it must be in the direction of throwing open the right of supply, and giving all vendors alike full permission to circulate such books as they please, bad or good, or what would be preferable, *withdraw the grant altogether.*

4th. No private publishing house, even in the cities, could, without having the "monopoly" of supply secured to it, be able to keep more than one-half of the variety of books, which would be necessary for circulation in our 5,000 schools; nor could it supply them at the low price at which they are now furnished to the Trustees.

In a matter of this kind, the views and opinions of the Public School Inspectors are of the greatest value. They are practical men, who have constantly to do with the schools, and can only look at this question in the light of the public interests, and the efficiency of the schools under their charge.

The Inspector of No. 2, County of Essex, says:

1. "The Government and Legislature assume a parental attitude towards the youth of the Province, and the effort to direct the attention and guide the taste of the young in a selection of suitable reading matter, is only a judicious carrying out of the same principle."—Jno. Bell, Esq., No. 2, Essex.

2. "It is conceded that the establishment of the Depository by the Department has fostered a desire for literature amongst the people."—R. Little, Esq., Co. Halton.

"Benefit to society at large."—J. R. Miller, Esq., South Huron.

3. "My own experience as teacher for over fourteen years, and as Inspector, enables me to say that the prize and library books. * * * sent out by the Department have been of the right kind to create a taste for reading and to instil into the minds of both young and old, good moral principles and general information."—John Johnston, Esq., No. 2, Hastings.

4. "In regard to the usual objections urged against the 'Government book-shop,' as the opponents of the scheme are pleased to call it, I never could discover much weight. Booksellers pretend that it interferes with private enterprise; but these gentlemen seem to forget that the Government in training teachers at the public expense, and in paying a part of their salary out of the public purse, is guilty of a more fatal interference with private enterprise in the case of the teachers' profession. In fact it has already interfered with private enterprise in this branch of business to such a degree that the teacher

"of a private school may be looked upon as a defunct species, and his occupation as one of the lost arts. But it is not long since the teachers of private schools outnumbered the booksellers ten to one; yet those had to give place to trained teachers in accordance with the ideas of a progressive age, and therefore if the 'Government book-shop' be formed to meet any of the necessities of the times, the private trader will just have to submit. Still there is a question as to the extent to which the private trader supplies, through the monopoly of the Government, in furnishing public libraries. Does the old dogma of the economists that demand and supply mutually beget and control each other, apply here in its usually simplicity? Is mental food subject to precisely the same laws as those that govern the supply of corn? In Britain, for instance, given the number of months, the amount of home produce in any season, and the complement in quarters that will require to be imported can be calculated to a nice degree of approximation. Can this be done with the supply of books? The very reverse is the case. Granted the material wealth of a people to purchase, then the extent of the trade will depend almost entirely on the intelligence and education of the people. But we have already seen that public school libraries when judiciously managed are themselves educators or aids to education; and therefore the greater the number of these libraries, other things being equal, the greater will be the general demand for books, and the greater the patronage an enlightened public will bestow on this branch of the business. From as careful an examination of the whole subject as I am capable of bestowing upon it, I am led to the conclusion that the interests of education and the general progress of the country, require a Depository of books, maps, &c., under the immediate control of a Government Department such as we have at present. It costs the country but a trifle, and this trifle is well bestowed in furnishing to our children at school a good class of books, and in encouraging a taste for judicious reading."—J. B. Boyle, Esq., City of London.

5. "The schools supply instruction through text books and certified teachers, who are partly paid by the Government; the Depository supplies on precisely the same principle, the aids and appliances required in accomplishing this work, and also a vast mass of excellent reading material, in the shape of cheap, well-selected libraries and prizes, without which the instruction communicated at school could not be turned to any good account, or would actually be put to a bad use in devouring the trashy and corrupt literature which floods the neighbouring States. To show that in expressing a decided and earnest opinion on this subject, I am not a person likely to be prepossessed in favour of the Government monopoly or Departmental interference, I may state that I was long connected with the liberal newspaper press of England and Scotland, and was for some time engaged on the literary staff of the Anti Corn-Law League organ published in London under the superintendence of Messrs. Cobden and Bright. My sympathies are therefore, as might be supposed, strongly in favour of free trade, and of the non-interference of Government (in ordinary cases) with the law of supply and demand. At the same time I hold that there are necessary exceptions to this rule, as well as to other rules, and that the book Depository is one of them. Our entire school system—in fact like all other national systems of education—is a standing exception to the rule. It assumes by the very fact of its existence, that the natural demand for education is not sufficient of itself to ensure an adequate supply, and that it is for the interest of the Province to subsidize voluntary effort, not only by compulsory taxation, but also by a liberal grant of money. The tendency of this is clearly to discourage private schools or, in other words, it stands opposed to free trade in teaching; yet few will be found bold enough to affirm that our national system of education should be abolished because it interferes with the business or with the profits of certain private teachers. And if the Government chooses to say that the teaching of schools by teachers under Government supervision, shall be supplemented by the teaching of libraries and prize-books provided under similar guarantees, and fenced round with similar safe-guards, I must say that I cannot see any objection to the action of the Government in the one case which would not apply equally in the other. As a thorough free-trader, I repeat that the book trade has no more right to demand the abolition of the Depository than private teachers to demand the destruction of the public school system itself."—Rev. George Blair, M.A., Co. Grenville.

6. "The Government of a country ought to be solicitous about the general rather than the individual interest. It is surely one of the foremost of public duties to furnish the people with the means of education at the lowest particular rates, and to see that the material furnished is of the best quality. This duty has been, I conceive, faithfully performed, in so far as our schools are concerned, by the Education Department under the control of the Government. What care booksellers generally about the public good, separate from their own? Their main object is gain. The education of the people is with them a secondary consideration."—M. J. Kelly, Esq., M.D., Co. Brant.

7. "As for the cry that the right of the book trade is being interfered with, I must say I never heard a more audacious misstatement. The Government has as much right to supply the needs of the schools as a private teacher has to supply his pupils with stationery or books. The schools belong to the people collectively, and the people collectively have a right to the cheapest and best supplies they can obtain. If they choose to import or manufacture for the schools, it is their undoubted right to do so. And that they are right in so doing is clear, from a consideration of what would follow, if the Depository were closed. One or two Toronto firms would monopolize the whole business. The local dealers would be subject to whatever arrangements of prices these firms might determine upon. If the business were so extensive as to induce keen competition among importers and wholesale dealers, this objection would be less forcible. But it would not be so. The business is a specialty. If any firm went into the line it would be necessary to keep a large stock. And one, or at most two, firms would do so, and engross the whole business." J. J. Wadsworth, Esq., M.A., M.B., Co. Norfolk.

It may be further stated that one of the evils against which the Depository guards, and one of the most pernicious, is that it prevents the intrusion of *private interest* in the mode or channel of supply of library and prize books to the schools.

1. The Depository further insures the supply of these books to the schools at the lowest possible rates of cost price, while traders buy and sell books for profit. The Depository thus prevents the evil and additional expense to the school of high prices.

2. The Depository secures to the schools an ample supply of the best books from all the leading booksellers, without regard to the special terms which English and American publishers offer from time to time to Canadian booksellers of the remains of editions of books that have become unsaleable, or are to be superseded by new editions. The Depository thus effectually prevents the supply of books being narrowed down to issues of a single bookseller or of books that are out of date in England or the United States, and which the publishers seek to palm off on Canadians.

3. The smaller traders throughout the country cannot, with any profit, sell books to the schools at the Depository prices, the result is that the trade which was intended to be general is thrown (as we have proof) into the hands of a single bookseller in Toronto. The Depository is, therefore, the only barrier to the entire monopoly of the trade in the hands of one person.

4. One of the most important functions which the Department performs in the supply of books is the disinterested counsels which it is its duty to give to Trustees in the selection of books suitable for their schools. As a general rule Trustees, not being personally acquainted with books, do not feel themselves competent to be judges of the best and most suitable. When it is a bookseller's interest to get rid of his bad stock, rather than his good, disinterested counsels are not likely to be given—though in some cases they would be given no doubt. In point of fact, in any system where *self* is permitted to enter, one evil after another will be sure to follow. In the supply of books the Depository guards against this pernicious evil.

5. In connection with this point the following extracts from the writings of American educationists on this subject are most valuable and instructive:—

The Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Michigan (after speaking of some other difficulties in carrying out their library system) says:—

"But a worse evil grew up in the systematic plans of peddlers to palm upon the libraries a mass of cheap, trashy and often pernicious literature. One or two wealthy booksellers kept their peddling agents traversing the State, and many are the tricks by which they boasted that they cajoled the Inspectors. A few libraries were well selected and

"well kept, but so valueless for the public good, and especially for the education of the young, had the great majority become, that all intelligent friends of education desired a change.

"The State Superintendent found it necessary, therefore, to issue the following notice to the schools :—

"CAUTION.—School officers are especially cautioned against travelling book peddlers, who, pretending to be agents of the State contractors, or asserting that they will sell cheaper than the contract prices, palm on the libraries inferior and cheap editions of the work selected, or of worthless books in their places, and in common and frail bindings. Every book on this list is contracted for at considerably less than the publishers' retail price for the same in common binding, while the binding provided for by the contract is a much more expensive as well as durable binding than ordinary cloth or even sheep binding.

"No book peddler can furnish these books in equally good editions, and in equal binding, for the prices given in the circular. * * * * *

"It is hoped that this simple and easy method of supplying the libraries with books will commend itself to the good sense of the people, and will induce a more liberal support of these valuable agencies of popular education. It would be difficult to devise a more simple plan. It is like bringing a large book store home to each district. A large list of good books—more than twice as large as any book store in the State can show—has been carefully selected, with the aid of some of the best men in the State.

"All orders for books and stationery must be sent to the State Superintendent through the Secretary of the Board of School Commissioners, the Secretary keeping an account of the same, etc."

C. J. Stebbins, Esq., in his "Educational Needs of Michigan," says :—"The founders of our School system thought libraries indispensable to furnish reading to the young. We do not need them now so much to furnish reading, as to secure the proper kind of reading. This, our present law would do but for one fatal defect—a defect as fatal as would be the omission of the connecting rod in a locomotive. * * And what kind of books are they? Some good ones, doubtless, but generally it were better to sow oats in the dust that covered them, than to give them to the young to read. Every year, soon after the taxes were collected, the State swarmed with peddlers, with all the unsaleable books of Eastern houses—the sensational novels of all ages, tales of piracies, murders and love intrigues—the yellow-covered literature of the world."

In the State of New York, the library system has, under the pernicious efforts of itinerant vendors, as just pointed out, greatly declined. The *New York Teacher* thus gives some of the reasons for this decline :—

"The Trustees refuse to be troubled with the care of the library, thus consigning it to an unfavourable location in the section, and often hide it in some dark corner of the garret, or stow it into some outbuildings where its only visitors are rats, mice and spiders. They exercise a low and pernicious taste in the selection of books. *Dark and bloody tales of war and bloodshed, the silly catch penny publications of unprincipled publishers, and the dry, uninteresting matter of some cheap old book*, usurp the place of the instructive, the elevating, the refining, the progressive issues of reputable publishing houses. They seem to regard it as a great evil that they cannot divert this sacred fund from its appropriate channel. Almost daily applications are made to the State Superintendent for permission to apply the library money to the payment of teacher's wages, and that, too, when the section is destitute of many useful items of apparatus, sometimes even of a globe and blackboard."

In the *Globe* newspaper "Trade Review" of a few years ago, the writer states that for years this country (Canada) has been flooded with the lowest and most trashy class of literature from the American press. Books whose only merit was their bulk and binding, have been hawked into every nook of the Province by a migratory tribe of itinerant peddlers."

In addition to these American warnings we add the following practical remarks on the subject by our own Public School Inspectors. They deal substantially with the same questions, though they are discussed from a different standpoint :—

(1.) "If there is a Department of Public Instruction for the Province, the business

"of which is conducted by educated men who have a practical knowledge of educational matters, it appears to me altogether unnecessary to say that the selection of books for school libraries and prizes, maps and school apparatus must be more efficiently made by them than by other classes of men. The policy is one which recommends itself, I feel convinced, to unprejudiced and uninterested minds. I have looked upon any prize books that we have got for our schools here from the Department, as the most suitable that could be got, and such as one feels a pleasure in putting into the hands of the young student. I sincerely trust that no interference on the part of interested parties will ever be permitted to prevent the Department of Public Instruction for Ontario from carrying out a policy that, I am satisfied is doing valuable work in forming the literary tastes of the youth of our Province."—Rev. James Herald, Dundas.

H. M. Deroche, Esq., a member of the Council, writes as follows:—

(2.) "I have the honour to transmit to you the following resolution which was adopted unanimously at the last meeting of our Teachers' Association for the County of Lennox and Addington. Moved by William Tilley, 'That this Association considers this Depository Branch of the Department of Public Instruction a very great benefit to the cause of education in the Province, by securing as it does, a uniformity in those school requisites, furnished to the different schools, and thus contributing largely towards the harmonious working of our school system, and by enabling Trustees in every school section throughout the Province, to obtain with certainty and despatch the school requisites, which, in very many cases, they would not know where to seek for elsewhere; that this Association bears testimony, so far as the experience of its members enables it, to the evident pains taken on the part of the officials connected with the Depository department, in order to give the utmost satisfaction in filling the orders submitted to them, and that, on account of these and other advantages, the abolition of the branch of this Department of Public Instruction is most earnestly to be deprecated.'"—H. M. Deroche, Esq., M.P.P., Town of Napanee.

(3.) "As to convenience, the present is unrivalled. It would, I imagine, be much more troublesome for Trustees to visit, say the county town, and there select from a limited stock, than it is to leave the whole labour of selection to the agents of the Depository. In the one case it would perhaps be a journey of forty miles—a day spent in an unpleasant and thankless task; in the other the mere mailing of a printed form. And why not send such a form to the local dealer? says one. This leads to the third point. The Depository can make a much more judicious selection than the local dealer. For the stock on hand is always larger than any private dealer could command. But could he not order from Toronto? He could by referring to a catalogue—a poor guide. Besides, would a dealer, as a rule, order from Toronto while any books that would 'do' were on his shelves? I believe that the local dealer, as a rule, would not send so good a selection of books as are sent by the Depository. Again, could we trust every local dealer to select books for our libraries, &c.? Would they be books of the right stamp? The aim of every merchant is not to sell the best article but the most profitable one. I need not enter into this question fully. It has been amply discussed by the press. There is little doubt that 'the trade' would fail in making wise selections. While giving them credit for as much conscientiousness as any other class of men, I should be sorry to see the character of our public libraries and of our prize-books libraries left entirely to their discretion. There is another strong reason why the Depository should be sustained, viz., that if closed there would be a large falling off in the amount purchased. From what I know of the manner in which Trustees are induced in many cases to send an order for books, &c., I am sure that if there be any additional difficulty thrown in the way of procuring them, the purchases would be seriously diminished. In rural sections Trustees will fill up a form with alacrity, whereas as I have said above, the necessity of dealing with some bookseller would appear to be a serious obstacle. Besides, the Depository, by diligence and good management, has built up a business reputation. It has established a sort of business connexion from one end of the Province to the other. Every Trustee knows precisely where and how books, maps, &c., may be obtained. But if the claims of various rival local dealers have to be considered, the pro's and con's will have to be discussed, there will be deliberation. The simple *carte blanche* to the Depository is by far the best means."—J. J. Wadsworth, Esq., M.A. County Norfolk.

(4.) "In case the selection is left to Trustees and the trade, such articles will be urged upon the attention of Trustees, as yield the best profit, to the sacrifice of uniformity and every other consideration."—Wm. Carlyle, Esq., Co. Oxford.

3. The purposes that the Depository accomplishes which the trade could not satisfactorily do, are partly answered in the preceding remarks as well as in the extracts from the Inspectors' Reports. In addition, we might say that trustees would be persuaded by competing booksellers, their agents and others, to purchase books which, although approved, might be unsuitable in themselves, or would yield the best profits to the booksellers, as already explained in the answer to Question IV. This point is further illustrated by Messrs. Glashan and Reazin, Inspectors, in the following remarks:—

(1.) "The mass of rural School Trustees are not readers, especially readers of books for children; the consequence is, if the teacher cannot make the purchase, books are bought for their bindings, or for their illustrations, or, *because they yield a large profit*. True, Sunday School libraries are sometimes bought and distributed in prizes, but these should be given from the Sunday School; the public school should take a wider scope, religious books being of only one kind. Man was made to *work* as well as *worship*. But why should not the teacher always select? it may be asked. Certainly: the hurried choice of a girl of sixteen or a boy of eighteen, with little reading beyond that which school books furnish, will be imperfect. Were the Depository done away with, and were the demand to lead booksellers to keep supplies, it will not in a year or two make our Trustees and teachers competent to select to the best advantage.

"Trustees have enough to attend to without suffering from the frequent and persistent importunities of drummers and agents, too often sharpers, that would flood the country were the Depository abolished."—J. C. Glashan, Esq., West Middlesex.

(2.) "It has frequently been my painful experience to notice that the very booksellers who complain of the Departmental system of furnishing a properly supervised class of prize and library books to the youths of the land, are themselves in the practice of selling American dime novels, containing both profane and immoral language, to any youthful purchaser who may offer to purchase."—H. Reazin, Esq., West Victoria.

Booksellers generally would not and could not keep the large and varied supply of books required. For instance:—

(1.) "Any person who believes in the dissemination of useful and entertaining literature, and is at the same time aware of the famine of books which prevails almost everywhere in the rural regions of this country, must, I think, be convinced that something more than the mere shop of the bookseller is needed as a means of removing a defect so deplorable. The bookseller has taken fright at a bugbear. In his opposition to this 'monopoly,' he is *opposing his own interests* as a vendor of books."—Rev. John May, M.A., Co. Carleton.

(2.) "It is difficult to get a proper supply for the schools in most counties, even of the ordinary text-books, from the country merchants, although they have the sole monopoly of their sale."—T. O. Steele, Esq., Co. Prescott.

To break up the Depository would be to place a monopoly in the hands of some one or two persons, as only one or two booksellers could keep a large stock on their shelves. That this would not be received with favour by the public, can be judged by the following opinions on the subject, given by Inspectors:—

(1.) "To grant a monopoly to one or two even reliable booksellers would be deprecated all over the Province. The Educational Depository has done the country good service in the past, is doing so now, and will, I trust, be allowed to continue doing so in the future—all grumbling to the contrary notwithstanding."—Archibald Dewar, Esq., North Huron.

(2.) "The result of this crusade, if accomplished, would be simply to hand over the supply of libraries and prize books to a ring of wealthy monopolists, who would soon make them costly as well as dangerous luxuries; and no Canadian, who is alive to the best interests of this country, will join in a cry which has *originated with the book trade alone*. The interests of the country are more important than those of a few large bookselling houses, even if the two interests stood opposed to each other, which really is not the case; for 'taste for reading is an appetite which grows with what it feeds on,' and I believe that to a great extent the Depository has actually created our book trade,

"and even still largely supports it. I very much doubt, therefore, whether even the book trade itself would benefit by abolishing the Depository : but I have no doubt whatever that every other class, and especially the educational interests of the Province, would suffer most materially by the change."—Rev. Geo. Blair, M.A., County Grenville.

(3.) "The true light in which this subject should be approached appears to me to be the educational interests of the children of the Province, in comparison with which the commercial interests of a few individual booksellers sink into insignificance—and in this light no valid argument has been addressed against the present system."—H. Reazin, Esq., W. Victoria.

(4.) "I am firmly of the opinion that the abolition of the Book Depository would be nothing less than a great public calamity. The material of learning, now annually distributed among the people, would be at once greatly diminished ; and since the nature and variety of the articles used in schools, it is not likely that more than a very few booksellers would keep all these in stock—a real monopoly would at once commence. The present aid and facilities for obtaining school requisites, library and prize books, has been to the schools here the right arm of strength ; and should the question of cutting off the source of supply in its present form come before Parliament, I shall feel it my duty in their interest to circulate petitions, and thus secure, if possible, against it, the votes and influence of our own local representatives. I may be allowed also to state that since observing last winter, from a remark by the Premier of Ontario, that the step mentioned is in possible contemplation, I have on many occasions, during public lectures, brought the subject before the ratepayers, and that their verdict has always confirmed the views here expressed."—A. F. Butler, Esq., Co. Elgin.

(5.) "Many appear to forget that the Depository was not established either to benefit or injure the book trade, but for the good of the public, at whose expense it is maintained ; and so long as it furnishes fit and proper books and school requisites, every means should be used to strengthen the hands of the Department ; for only by having school requisites pass through the Depository, can it exercise effectual control over the class of books furnished for prizes and libraries."—John Brebner, Esq., No. 2, Lambton.

(6.) "As to the 'monopoly' charge, it seems to me that it would be as reasonable for the proprietor of a private educational enterprise to bring it against the free school system as injurious to his interests, as it is for the trade to complain because the chiefs of the Education Department, with the approval of the Government and Legislature, and solely for the public good, and for the benefit of our children and our schools, have taken upon themselves the burden and responsibility of managing the Depository, and affording thereby increased facilities for the instruction and elevation of our children.

(7.) "To me it appears that this constantly recurring controversy about the Depository is not creditable to our public intelligence. It is so palpably a contest between men on the one hand, who are fighting selfishly for their own interests, and men on the other side, who have had a long and careful experience, who have no personal gain to further, but who are striving only for the public good, the advancement of education and the placing of its advantages within the reach of all. I would heartily regret the closing of the Depository, or the curtailing of its powers, which, in my humble opinion, have been wisely exercised, and have benefited the rising generation of Canadians to an extent which it is impossible to estimate.

"I believe it is admitted, by the objectors to the present system, that in the infancy of the school system the Depository was needed, but they now contend that the necessity for this establishment no longer exists. I would ask, who are to judge whether the Depository is any longer necessary or not ? Those who are anxious to profit by selling books and requisites to our schools, or those who have to supply the ways and means ? The latter, I believe, should be the judges, and from observation and inquiry I am satisfied that they are ready to pronounce a verdict in favour of retaining the Depository on its present footing.

"The objectors assert that the Depository is an expensive burden on the Province, but I can assure them that the people fail to see how making them pay two and one-half times as much for school requisites as they do now, would in any way lighten the burden. The establishment of the Depository was a necessity : the good it has done can scarcely be estimated : to-day it is as necessary and as useful as it ever was, and it would be a

‘matter of much regret to me if the Government should yield to the importunities of an over-anxious few, and in the least lessen its powers or impair its usefulness.’—William Alexander, Esq., Co. Perth.

(8.) “I am familiar with the history of the opposition to the Depository during the last seventeen years. Little has been written or said about it which has escaped my observation. I have read the letters in the *Globe* newspaper and of others equally interested. I have also read the *Globe* articles, and have witnessed the periodical attacks which have since appeared in the same journal. I have never considered the arguments urged by any of these objectors against the maintenance of the Depository, valid arguments. That it has unjustly interfered with the ‘trade,’ the ‘trade returns’ disprove, the value of the books imported into the Province now being nearly three times what it was twenty years ago. The further objection that the Depository creates a ‘monopoly’ injurious to the regular trade, is more specious than sound, when all the circumstances are considered.

“It might perhaps be possible for the Department to publish a catalogue of library books showing the price at which each book might be bought from any bookseller, and Government per centage allowed thereon, the invoice having been certified to by some competent person; but this would entail an amount of labour and expenditure in all probability far beyond that spent on the Depository, and would, in my opinion, be much less satisfactory.”—Donald McKinnon, Esq., Co. Peel.

“My own experience enables me to state—1st, that the articles supplied from the Depository are satisfactory, both as to cost and quality; 2nd, that the only parties agitating for a suspension of this function of the Department are such as are directly or indirectly interested financially in the change; 3rd, Trustees do not ask for a change. In this county a bookseller issued petitions among Trustees for signatures, asking the Legislature to give the matter over to the trade, and to make the usual Government allowances to the School Boards. In many cases the Trustees came to me with them. I did not hear of one being signed.”—Wm. Carlyle, Esq., Co. Oxford.

That these opinions of the Inspectors are correct, when they state that the stock kept by booksellers is limited, we can judge from the annexed table B, which shows the number of books from different publishers, sent out by booksellers nine months after the new law came into operation.

Table B also shows that out of 172 various publishers whose books are on our catalogue, only a few have been represented in the sales of local booksellers; and what is also to be regretted is, that several copies of the same book have been sent to the same school—contrary to our practice and rules. For example, the Trustees of S. S. 3, Blandford, purchased from a bookseller 143 prizes, to the value of \$46.04. They took from two to six copies of each book; 133 of these 143 books being Nelson’s publications. This system of supplying one publisher’s books would, of course, frustrate one of the most important objects which the Department has always kept in view, viz., to supply the greatest possible variety of books to the same School or Township, from the various publishers, and never, except in special cases, to send more than one copy of each book to the same school. This point is especially referred to and explained in the answer to Question 4.

TABLE B, an Appendix to answer X.

Library and Prize Books supplied by James Campbell & Son themselves, and through local Booksellers up to April, 1875, and up to the 31st December, 1875 and 1876.

NAMES OF PUBLISHERS.	Volumes up to April, 1875.	Volumes up to Dec. 31, 1875.	Volumes up to Dec. 31, 1876.
1. Nelson & Sons, Edinburgh	1,800	3,952	3,168
2. Routledge & Co., London.....	365	1,144	1,003
3. Nimmo, Edinburgh	189	697	739
4. Warne & Co., London	85	544	424
5. Cassell, Petter & Galpin, London	34	340	507
6. Religious Tract Society, London.....	34	83	93
7. Chambers, London	20	71	136
8. Christian Knowledge Society, London.....	23	23	6
9. Johnston & Hunter.....	193		
10. Nisbet & Co.....	130		
11. Houlston & Wright.....	54		
12. Gall & Inglis.....	31		
13. Griffin & Farran	26		
14. Strahan & Co.	23		
15. Seeley, Jackson & Halliday.....	17		
16. Blackwood & Sons.....	16		
17. Bell & Daldy.....	15		
18. Harper Brothers.....	13		
19. Appleton & Co.	9		
20. American Tract Society.....	9		
21. Carter & Brother.....	6		
22. Sampson Low & Marston.....	4	1,628	1,150
23. Oliphant & Co.	4		
24. Partridge.....	4		
25. Tegg.....	4		
26. Ward, Lock & Tyler.....	4		
27. Macmillan & Co.	3		
28. Black.....	2		
29. Groombridge & Sons.....	1		
30. Lippincott & Co.....	1		
31. Scribner & Co.	1		
32. Sabbath School Union.....	1		
33. Miscellaneous Publishers.....	90		
Total number of Volumes.....	3,213	8,482	7,226

NOTE.—We have books from 172 different Publishers on the Library Catalogue. The number of volumes (8,413) sold under the new law by the booksellers up to the 31st December, 1875, would average 49 volumes to each Publisher on the Catalogue; but we find that 3,952 volumes, or nearly one-half, were sold from one Publisher (Nelson).

Of the 15,708 volumes sent out through Booksellers up to the end of 1876, 7,120, or nearly one-half, were Nelson's, of Edinburgh.

Question XI.—"In the printed circular of 12th February, 1875, it is stated that, after "the first of March, books are to be supplied from the Depository at a reduced "rate.

"Explain how this accords with the Order of the Council of Public Instruction "of February 2nd, that, pending the investigation of this Committee, the Depart- "ment continues to act on the principle hitherto in use with regard to prices of "books."

Answer XI.—The reason prices were changed after the 1st of March was in consequence of authority received (in a letter dated on the 2nd Feb.) from the Honourable the Attorney-General, to the Chief Superintendent of Education, to deal with the question as one relating to the internal economy of the Department. That portion of the letter relating to the subject was as follows:—

"In accordance with the the 30th Section of the Statute 37 Ontario, chap. 28, "I authorize you to assume and act upon the following view of the law:—

"1st. That the fixing of prices of books sold at the Depository is a matter of internal arrangement, over which booksellers and others outside have no individual control."

The reason for the reduction of prices is given in answer to question 13, and the latter part of the answer to question 14, pages 90, 91.

In his letter to the Committee transmitting these replies to their questions, the Chief Superintendent gives the following further information on the subject. He says :—

"(1.) The principle of the law and the practice of this Department has ever been to provide carefully selected books at *cost prices*, including for many years past the expense of management as one item in the cost of the books. This item of expense has necessarily to be a matter of estimate prospectively ; was at first thirteen per cent., afterwards reduced to ten per cent. on the original prices of the books. When, by improved arrangements with English and American booksellers, we could get the books at lower than the previous prices, or by further experience and improved facilities in the Department, the expense of management was reduced, in either or both of these cases we reduced the prices of the books accordingly, and furnished them to the local school and municipal authorities at prices lower than those stated in the previously printed catalogue. It is in this way, and acting upon this principle, as is explained in detail in the accompanying Memorandum, that we have from time to time reduced the prices of the books.

"(2.) After the passing of the amended School Act, early in 1874, I ascertained the exact state of the Depository, and determined as soon as possible to have the present rates of prices of books reduced, and proposed it at a meeting of the Council last July, when objections were raised as to the prices proposed, and the matter was referred to a Committee, which recommended, as a means of putting the matter at rest, that the question as to what should be considered the "cost" of books be referred to the Judge or Judges of one of the Superior Courts. I consented to this course, not supposing it would occupy more than three or four weeks, but after it was deferred by Judge and Counsel until the beginning of the present year, the Honourable Attorney-General Mowat advised the withdrawal of the case, and in a letter addressed to me the 2nd of February, he said :

"In accordance with the 30th section of the Statute, 37 Vic., cap 27, I authorize you to assume and act on the following view of the law :—1st. That the fixing of the prices of books now at the Depository is a matter of internal arrangement, over which booksellers and others outside have no individual control."

On the same day, but before I received the letter from the Attorney-General, the Council of Public Instruction adopted a Resolution, stating, pending certain inquiries, "That the Department continue to act on the principle hitherto in use with regard to prices of books."

"Acting 'on the principle hitherto in use,' I felt it my duty to fix the prices of books at what I believed to be their cost, as I had proposed to the Council last July, when objections were raised against the lawfulness of the Council thus proceeding; and acting under the express directions to me, and interpretations of the law by the Attorney-General, I hastened to prepare and issue my circular of the 12th of February, stating that—

"After the 1st of March, until further order, library and prize books would be supplied to municipal and school corporations at the rate of *eighteen cents* for a shilling sterling of the publishers' retail prices."

"(3.) As to any 'profits' on the school library and prize books supplied by the Department, the answer to question 14, explains how they arise and how they are applied; but under no circumstances can there be any profits to individuals, as every farthing received at the Department for books, apparatus, and even for advertisements in the *Journal of Education*, is forthwith paid into the hands of the Provincial Treasurer, and placed at the credit of the Province.

Question XII.—Are the Committee correct in understanding that previous to 1874, the

"Department was in the habit of charging at the rate of 20 cents on the shilling sterling of retail cost ?

"If so, for how long previous to 1874, or whatever be the correct date, was the charge at that rate ?"

Answer XII.—The Committee are not correct in understanding that the Department charged at the rate of 20 cents for books purchased at 1s. sterling, up to 1874.

Question XIII.—"What was the date of reduction to the rate of 19 cents?"

"Explain what changes have occurred in the cost of books, in profits on their sale, or in any other way to enable the Depository to reduce its rates first from 20 cents to 19 cents, and now in the circular recently issued, to 18 cents on the shilling sterling."

Answer XIII.—In the year 1867, Dr. Hodgins, when in England,* made special and better terms than we had previously enjoyed with various publishers, which enabled us soon after his return to reduce the price of certain publications. The plan at first adopted was to reduce the price of old stock in proportion to the additional reduction on new stock, but for the past three or four years we have made the reduction on part of the new books, to the rate of 18 or 19 cents on the 1s. stg., still continuing to mark some that were considered to be extra good value for the money at the rate of 20 and 21 cents for 1s. sterling. This enabled us to reduce the prices of that portion of old stock still on the catalogue, which was not much in demand, and to place our entire stock upon a more correct commercial basis. Some publications for the past three or four years have been marked so low as 18 cents for the 1s. stg. book; and it was in contemplation in July, 1874, when the last catalogue was published, to make 18 cents the uniform rate, but it was deferred till after stock-taking at the end of the year, and until the question in dispute as to the price of books should be settled. Another reason for reducing the price of books was, that as the Legislature continued the Depository as a recognized institution, and provided by grant for the salaries of the clerks engaged in the Depository, and contingencies, the necessity for taking them into account in making a profit was not necessary, though it might be considered expedient to do so—and yet the profit made during each year has more than covered the expenses.

Question XIV.—"Was a profit made by the Department when the higher rates were charged? If so state its estimated annual amount, and the purposes to which it has been applied. If no profit was made, explain how books can be supplied at so much lower a rate than was formerly charged by the Department?"

Answer XIV.—This question can be best answered in the following statement:—

The gross expenditure of the Depository, since its first establishment in 1850, for prize and library books, school requisites, freight, packing, printing, salaries, insurance, fuel, and other contingent expenses, up to the end of 1874,

was.....	\$760,366
----------	-----------

The value of books and articles of all kinds sold in the Depository during the same period was.....	738,728
---	---------

Difference to be accounted for.....	\$21,638
-------------------------------------	----------

To cover this difference in receipts for sales and expenditure, we had in stock at the end of 1874, books and other school requisites, to the estimated net value of.....	\$72,582
---	----------

Deduct difference to be accounted for as above.....	21,638
---	--------

Total net value surplus in stock.....	50,934
---------------------------------------	--------

Divide this amount by twenty-four (years), we find the annual profit (invested in stock) to be \$2,122, *after paying all expenses*. It is proper to remark that this net profit would have been reduced at the rate of \$1,322 per annum, had not the Gov-

* For Report on this subject, see page 99.

ernment itself assumed the payment of the insurance, and owing to the pressure brought upon it in 1869, reduced the salaries of those in the Department, who had to do with the management of the Depository, to the extent of \$800 per annum.

As a matter of internal economy of the Department, the Chief Superintendent had arranged that every branch of it should bear its own proportion of the expense of management. Hence the share of the salaries of the officers of the Department proper (not Depository clerks), chargeable to the Depository, was \$800. A small part of these salaries have been since restored, but none of them is now paid out of the Depository funds, or chargeable upon them.

Again : the following statement shows how the whole of the great work accomplished by the Depository has been carried out by a comparatively small annual grant by the Legislature. Thus the whole annual expenditure for Depository purposes

from 1850 to 1874, including those for salaries and contingencies was.....	\$760,366
But of this sum we received from the trustees, and we accounted for or returned to the Treasury during the same period.....	440,349
Difference paid from Public Revenue.....	\$320,017

So that by this gross expenditure of \$320,017 by the Legislature, we have supplied the schools (they paying their share) with \$738,728 worth of everything which they required, after paying all expenses of management for the last twenty-four years.

If you put this in another form, you will see that the Legislature has only expended on an average \$13,334 per annum for all the purposes of the Depository, and yet the average annual value of things sent out has been \$30,780 (or \$738,728 worth in twenty-four years), as above explained.

The reason why we can reduce the price to eighteen cents for 1s. stg. books, as previously stated, is :—1st. That great economy, caused by increased experience, is applied to the management of the Depository ; 2nd. That profit over actual expenses is not an object ; and 3rd. That the special terms made with purchases from time to time enable us to do so, as the following table (C) will show :—

TABLE C.

A 5s. stg. retail book, on which we get 35 per cent. discount, and 13 as 12 copies, costs us, laid down in Toronto (adding the usual rate of 45 per cent. for freight and exchange).....	84 cents.
A 5s. stg. retail book, on which we get 40 per cent. discount.....	84 “
A 5s. stg. do do 45 per cent. discount.....	77 “
A 5s. stg. do charged $\frac{3}{7}$ less 10 per cent. and 13 as 12.....	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ “
A 5s. stg. do “ $\frac{3}{7}$ “ 15 per cent. and 13 as 12.....	79 “
	5)408
Average cost of a book at these prices and discounts.....	81 $\frac{3}{8}$ cents.

From this table it will be seen that the Depository was fully justified in a financial point of view in fixing the prices of books at eighteen cents on the 1s. stg. or ninety cents for a 5s. book.

Selling a 5s. book, therefore, at 90 cents, we gain a profit of ten to twelve per cent. as the case may be, to cover clerks' salaries and contingencies, or at 95 cents, from 15 to 20 per cent.

Question XV.—“Are not the Mechanics' Institutes of the Province systematically supplied with books by the regular booksellers, under a mode of Government aid analogous to that of school libraries ; or from funds derived from Parliament ?

“Are you aware of any evils that result from the managing committees of such “Institute libraries, purchasing from the book trade ?”

Answer XV.—Our reply to this question we shall divide into two separate answers :—

I. The Mechanics' Institutes are not supplied with books by the regular booksellers, under a mode of Government aid analagous to that of school libraries ; the only analogy is, that they are supplied with funds from the Government, for the purchase of books ; the system of supply, as we shall show, is very different.

In the Act to amend the Agriculture and Arts Acts, assented to 15th February, 1871, we find that—

“Any Mechanics' Institute having evening classes organized for the imparting of practical instruction to its pupils, or having established a library of books on one or more of the following subjects, viz. : Mechanics, manufactures, agriculture and horticulture, science, fine arts, and decorative arts, history and travels, shall be entitled to receive a sum not to exceed \$400 in one year, provided that a sum equal to one-half the amount to be supplied by the Government is locally contributed or appropriated, or has been expended by such Institute during the current year, for such specific object or objects.

“It is further enacted that each Institute shall cause to be forwarded to the Commissioner of Agriculture, not later than the first day of July in each year, a proper certified copy of its Annual Report for the year in which the aid has been granted.”

We will now show that there is no analogy between the system pursued by the officers of Mechanics' Institutes and School Trustees, in regard to the supply of books purchased by each of these respectively with moneys received for that purpose from the Government.

Ever since the library and prize system has been established, previous to the despatch of the books from the Depository, it has been compulsory, on the trustees receiving the Government apportionment on their purchases, to sign a proper form of application as a voucher, attested with the corporate seal, pledging themselves as a corporation not to dispose of the books, nor permit them to be disposed of or used for any other purpose than that mentioned on the printed form of application. The officers of the Mechanics' Institutes do not pledge themselves in this manner, when purchasing books for Institutes with funds received from the Government, and what is the consequence ? We find from the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Agriculture, that moneys are expended year after year, without any printed Report to show that the Government grant has been properly applied, or the supply of books kept up.

Our information is taken from the most recent Reports printed ; and we shall refer to two Institutes as examples (others can be given if necessary).

In 1870, Seaforth Mechanics' Institute reported 250 volumes in their library. In 1871 they received \$100 Government grant, but still reported on 250 volumes. In 1872 they received an additional grant of \$100, and again reported 250 volumes. In 1873 there is no Report whatever from them.

Now, if we deduct the amount paid by them for evening classes, viz. : \$6.25, there is a balance of \$193.75, which was received from the Government for the purchase of books, which is in no way accounted for in the Report.

In 1871, London Mechanics' Institute received \$400, and reported 1,162 volumes in their library. In 1872 they received a further sum of \$400, and report only 1,116 volumes. In 1873 they report 939 volumes in library. So that with aid from the Government to the amount of \$800 for two years, their library has decreased in two years over 200 volumes.

The amount paid by this Institute for evening classes during 1872-3 was \$195, which leaves a balance of \$605 for books. Yet there is a decrease reported in the number of volumes in the library.

This is a sufficient proof that the Government aid to Mechanics' Institutes is not managed on the same system as that of the Education Department. Under the system pursued in regard to Mechanics' Institutes, the funds might be easily wasted, as there is no prescribed list of prices or catalogue of books from which to select, and the parties concerned are at liberty to purchase indiscriminately at any prices they please from booksellers and others, without any guarantee being given

that the books shall be of the prescribed kind, or that they shall be applied exclusively for the benefit of the Institute—a guarantee which we require the Trustees to give.

The annexed tables D, E, F, and G, compiled from the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, show the number of Mechanics' Institutes that received aid from Government, amounts paid for evening classes and books, and the number of members in each Institute for the years 1871-2.

TABLE D.—An Appendix to answer XV., showing the number of Mechanics' Institutes that received Government Aid in 1871, with the number of vols. added to their Libraries up to 1872.

No.	MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.	Money received from Government, 1871.	Extra Vols. in Library, 1872.	Money paid for classes.	No. of Members as reported.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	
1	Ayr	400 00	No report.		N. R.
2	Barrie	400 00	130		51
3	Berlin	306 40	65	48 00	104
4	Bradford	200 00	No report.		No report.
5	Brantford	400 00	357		132
6	Brampton	292 00	No report.		N. R.
7	Brighton*	120 86			N. R.
8	Clinton	122 58	94	161 40	113
9	Collingwood	400 00	167		126
10	Columbus	200 00	164		104
11	Dundas	400 00	191		131
12	Elora	400 00	530	31 25	202
13	Grimsby	400 00	465		85
14	Galt	400 00	162	53 46	166
15	Greenwood	112 00	202		48
16	Guelph	293 00	No report.		N. R.
17	Hamilton	400 00	515		590
18	Hespeler	400 00	590	26 00	68
19	Ingersoll	400 00	No report.		N. R.
20	Kincardine	170 00	61	10 00	38
21	London	400 00	Decrease in No. of Vols.	100 00	N. R.
22	Meaford	150 00	No report.		464
23	Milton	100 00	No report.		N. R.
24	Mount Forest	125 50	No report.		N. R.
25	Niagara	400 00	95		N. R.
26	Port Perry	400 00	No report.		63
27	Paris	200 00	156		N. R.
28	Port Elgin	131 70	118		108
29	Peterborough	400 00	516		115
30	Preston	400 00	568	14 60	186
31	Renfrew	70 00	No report.		113
32	Richmond Hill	70 00	49		N. R.
33	Seaforth	100 00	No extra Vols.	6 25	78
34	Streetsville	400 00	No report.		48
35	Smith's Falls	150 00	103		N. R.
36	Simcoe	400 00	No report.		54
37	Stratford	250 00	166		N. R.
38	St. Catharines	400 00	1,516		126
39	St. Mary's	400 00	629		181
40	Toronto	400 00	All for classes.	400 00	90
41	Thorold	400 00	250		761
42	Vittoria	234 00	No report.		N. E.
43	Woodstock	400 00	150		N. R.
		12,598 04	8,009	850 96	206

* This Institute does not state the number of Vols. in Library, previous to receiving the grant in 1871.

TABLE E.—An Appendix to answer XV., showing the number of Mechanics' Institutes that received Government Aid in 1872, with the number of vols. added to their Libraries up to 1873.

No.	MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.	Money received from Government, 1872.	Extra Vols. in Library. 1873.	Money paid for classes.	No. of Members.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	
1	Barrie	400 00	329	.....	105
2	Bowmanville	400 00	No report.	.....	N. R.
3	Brantford	244 38	94	.....	158
4	Brampton	120 00	120	.....	167
5	Brighton	137 28	131	.....	90
					39 and 136
6	Clinton	400 00	154	.....	Subscribers.
7	Collingwood	206 84	235	.....	131
8	Columbus	116 00	No report.	.....	N. R.
9	Dundas	400 00	341	172 94	185
10	Elora	400 00	854	.....	173
11	Grimsbv	400 00	335	.....	92
12	Galt	400 00	235	50 50	166
13	Greenwood	70 00	No report.	.....	N. R.
14	Guelph	134 34	No report.	.....	N. R.
15	Hamilton	400 00	623	.....	680
16	Hespeler	400 00	112	155 19	66
17	Kincardine	210 50	156	.....	43
18	London	400 00	Decrease.	95 00	581
19	Meaford	200 00	160	25 00	142
20	Milton	300 42	.....	All for classes.	N. R.
21	Mount Forest	198 80	190	343 91	84
22	Newmarket	200 00	707	.....	137
23	Niagara	400 00	786	.....	55
24	Norwood	233 30	268	.....	58
25	Owen Sound	200 00	No report.	.....	N. R.
26	Port Perry	400 00	No report.	.....	N. R.
27	Paris	200 00	255	.....	130
28	Port Elgin	126 40	111	.....	60
29	Peterborough	400 00	210	4 25	232
30	Preston	400 00	452	.....	66
31	Richmond Hill	73 50	318	.....	89
32	Seaforth	100 00	No report.	.....	N. R.
33	Streetsville	400 00	No report.	.....	N. R.
34	Smith's Falls	100 00	111	.....	52
35	Stratford	154 30	116	.....	126
36	St. Catharines	400 00	1,984	.....	120
37	St. Mary's	400 00	767	.....	168
38	Toronto	400 00	All used for classes.	400 00	N. R.
39	Thorold	200 00	167	.....	N. R.
			Estimated 80	.....	143
40	Waterdown	80 00	Estimated all	.....	N. R.
41	Whitby	200 00	for classes.	250 00	42
42	Woodstock	400 00	229	100 00	N. R.
					247
		11,406 06	10,630	1,596 79	4,627

TABLE F.—An Appendix to answer XV., showing the number of Mechanics' Institutes that received Government Aid in 1871 and 1872.

1871.

Number of Institutes reported.	Number of Institutes not reported.	Total Number of Institutes.	Amount received by those reported.	Amount received by those not reported.	Total Amount received.	Average Amount recy'd. by each Institute.
29	14	43	\$ cts. 9,012 68	\$ cts. 3,585 36	\$ cts. 12,598 04	\$ cts. 293 00

1872.

Number of Institutes reported.	Number of Institutes not reported.	Total Number of Institutes.	Amount received by those reported.	Amount received by those not reported.	Total Amount received.	Average Amount recy'd. by each Institute.
34	8	42	\$ cts. 9,585 62	\$ cts. 1,820 44	\$ cts. 11,406 06	\$ cts. 272 00

TABLE G.—An appendix to answer XV., showing Transactions of Mechanics' Institutes that reported in 1871 and 1872.

1871.

Amount received from Government.	Amount paid for Evening Classes.	Balance left to purchase Books.	Number of Vols. purchased up to 1871.	Average cost per volume.	Number of Members	Average sum paid by Government for each Member.
\$ cts. 9,012 68	\$ cts. 850 96	\$ cts. 8,161 72	8,009	\$ cts. 1 00	4,551	\$ cts. 2 00

1872.

Amount received from Government.	Amount paid for Evening Classes.	Balance left to purchase Books.	Number of Vols. purchased up to 1872.	Average cost per volume.	Number of Members.	Average sum paid by Government for each Member.
\$ cts. 9,585 62	\$ cts. 1,596 79	\$ cts. 7,988 83	10,630	\$ cts. 0 75	4,627	\$ cts. 2 00

From these tables we find that although 43 Institutes received Government aid in 1871, *only 29 of them reported*. In 1872, of 42 Institutes that received Government grants, *only 34 reported*.

The total amount received from the Government by 43 Institutes for evening classes, and the purchase of books, in 1871, was \$12,598; the amount accounted for by 29 Institutes was \$9,012. In 1872, 42 Mechanics' Institutes received Government aid to the amount of \$11,406; 31 Institutes accounted for \$9,585. For the two years 1871-2, the sum of \$5,405 received by Mechanics' Institutes from Parliamentary grants is not accounted for by the Institutes in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

This is of itself a very serious defect in the Mechanics' Institutes system ; but what is of more consequence is the great disproportion in the amount of good done and the number of persons who are benefited thereby. In 1871, after deducting \$850 for expenses of evening classes from the 29 Institutes which reported, there was a balance left of \$8,162 for the purchase of books. For this amount, apart from moneys raised by contributions from local sources, the number of volumes (including novels) purchased up to the end of 1871, was only 8,009, averaging \$1 per volume.

In 1872, after deducting \$1,596 for evening classes, \$7,988 were left for the purchase of books. For this sum 10,630 volumes, including fiction, &c., &c., were purchased, averaging 75 cents each.

The average annual cost to Government for each member is about two dollars ; but if we take the proportion for small Institutes, we shall find that the annual rate per member ranges from \$4 to \$7 for each member.

The following abstract will show the amount of Government money expended for Mechanics' Institutes, and the amount expended for prizes :—

1871.

Mechanics' Institutes received \$12,598 (but reported only \$9,012) ; books purchased, 8009. Educational Depository cost of books, \$11,689, and sent out 65,245 library books and prizes, value \$23,379.

1872.

Mechanics' Institutes received \$11,406 (but reported only \$9,585) ; books purchased, 10,630. Educational Depository cost \$13,416, and sent out 69,826 library books and prizes, value \$26,832.

The above facts speak for themselves, and show that there can be no just comparison made between the system adopted by Mechanics' Institutes and that pursued by the Educational Depository.

II. We are not personally aware of any evils that result from the Committees of Mechanics' Institutes purchasing books, but we will refer you to the following extracts of Reports from Inspectors of Mechanics' Institutes :—

W. Alexander, Esq., Inspector, Co. Perth Mechanics' Institute, says :—

“Already two ways are adopted by the Government in aiding the establishment of public libraries—the Depository plan, and the plan adopted in regard to Mechanics' Institutes. Some experience of both these plans decide me in the opinion that the former has been eminently satisfactory, all the Government grant being devoted to its intended object, and that the latter has been extremely unsatisfactory in its results, in some cases not one-fourth of the Government grant being devoted as intended by law.”

J. R. Miller, Esq., Inspector, S. Huron Mechanics' Institute, says :—

“The check given by the Department in excluding questionable literature is most salutary, and if a similar oversight could be secured in the selection of our Mechanics' Institutes and other libraries, our young people would enjoy scientific, historical and other works, calculated to prepare body and mind for the duties of life, and we should not have to deplore the present age of dime novels and yellow-backed trash, which have such a powerful influence for evil. The taste for such reading is daily increasing, and the result in many places is, that the very best books in the library are scarcely or never touched, while worthless nonsense is swallowed down with avidity.”

One of the evils which it is difficult to guard against is, that persons who are in office for only a short time, are not likely to be so careful of spending the Government money as if it was their own ; and the probability is, that wherever a Mechanics' Institute is established, if there is a bookseller in that place, that he is a member of the Institute, and that the books are purchased from him, and there is no check on the prices paid ; full retail prices may be charged and no person be the wiser.

Question XVI.—"Can the managers of Mechanics' Institutes, if they desire it, obtain "their books from 'The People's Depository of Ontario, of the Educational Department?' If so, state to what extent they avail themselves of the right.

"If not, explain how it is right or expedient that such corporations should be "free to purchase where they please, while a special Departmental Depository is "maintained for the supply of Municipal and School corporations with both prize "and library books."

Answer XVI.—The managers of Mechanics' Institutes can purchase books from the People's Depository if they desire it. The extent to which they have availed themselves of it is very small.

In 1871 we received \$385 from Mechanics' Institutes. In 1872-3 we did not supply any books to Mechanics' Institutes, and in 1874 we sold to the amount of \$133. The reason is obvious.

The Institute is a local institution, dependent upon local popular support. Its managers, therefore, for obvious reasons, prefer purchasing books from their own friends or neighbours, who may also be members of their Institutes. As many of the books purchased are of a class that very few people read, no person will take sufficient interest in the matter to care whether the prices paid for them are cheap or dear, especially as the Government pay for them. Another reason is that the Institutes may not be aware that the Depository will supply *them* with the books required. We have never brought it officially before their notice, and it is likely they do not know where to purchase unless from the local bookseller. In 1868, Mr. Edwards, the Secretary of the Association of Mechanics' Institutes, published a catalogue of technical books, and offered to purchase books for the Institutes. Very few availed themselves of this, and it was gradually done away with, so that recently they have nothing to guide them in making the selection, with the exception of a few Institutes who take the *Bookseller*, which gives a list of new publications.

The matter has been brought under the notice of the Government, with a view to the adoption of our plan for supplying Institutes with books. The Honourable Archibald McKellar, Commissioner of Agriculture, in reply, hesitated to adopt the suggestion, "as," he said—

"The one hundred per cent. allowed on such purchases would have to be made "up from the public revenue, which would only be another way of increasing such "grants; otherwise I would be happy to accept your suggestion."

We feel satisfied that, if the Depository was made available to Mechanics' Institutes as it is to the schools, there would be considerable improvement and increase in their libraries. On the other hand, should the Mechanics' Institute system be adopted for the public library and prizes, it would be an entire failure, and would probably, within a few years, lead to the abolishment of this fund now given by the Legislature.

In transmitting these answers to the committee, the Chief Superintendent thus concludes:—

"Questions 15, 16, relating to Mechanics' Institutes, are fully replied to in the accompanying Answers; to which I will only add that there is no analogy between the circumstances, duties and wants of 43 Mechanics' Institutes established by certain individuals in as many cities, towns, or villages, for reading and evening exercises in some cases and seasons, without any system or supervision except the annual visit of a Public School Inspector, and 5,000 School Corporations scattered all over the country, and entrusted with the whole educational instruction and intellectual culture of the rising generation, according to a legally established and uniform system of public education. When it is considered that according to official reports quoted in the accompanying Memorandum, a large part of the public money granted to these 43 Institutes for evening classes and the purchase of books, has not been applied for the purchase of books at all, and much of it not reported, and that many of the books purchased are otherwise than desirable in any library for youth, the mode of expending public money by these Institutes, in relation to providing books, is a beacon of warning for us to avoid, rather than an example for us to imitate.

"Additional questions 17, 18. These questions have not been attempted to be answered, nor can more explicit answers be given to them than those which have been given in the answers to questions 3 and 6, and in my last Annual Report. Even if it were possible to make out 'a list of books most largely in demand for the last five years, and the number of each sent out yearly,' and to 'give the names of localities to which large supplies have been sent during the past five years, and the number and value of the books in each case,' with the 'names of the towns and villages, and stating the number and value of the books sent to each town or village named in any single year,'—to comply with all these requests would require the whole time of twice our present staff of Depository clerks for months. The five years' sale lists of these books are several thousand, and the number of books upwards of 350,000; to examine each of these lists, and to ascertain and write down the number of copies of each book sent to each locality, in each of the five years, with the value, would be a work of time and labour difficult to imagine, and as far as I can conceive, of no practical value, could it be accomplished, in enabling the Council to perform its prescribed duties of judging of the quality of books submitted for its approval, and making regulations for their use.

"2. In my last Annual Report for 1873, pp. 82-86, 162-166, will be found a list of all the Public School Libraries in the Province, their counties, townships, sections, cities, towns and villages, the number and value of books in each, &c. In the same Report, pp. 88, 89, will be found the number and value of prize books sent to each of the several counties, as also to the cities, towns and villages. But in addition to this ample information, for me to give the name of each book, of more than 350,000, with its value, sent to each locality during each of five years, is out of my power, and the knowledge of it, could it be obtained, would be useless for any Departmental purposes that I can imagine.

"Finally, I beg to make two or three observations.

"1. Considering that the outside opposition to 'The People's Depository for Ontario' is limited to one or two Toronto booksellers—to one such bookseller at the present time as far as I know—I regret that so much time and labour have been bestowed on the subject, aside from the duties of the Council of Public Instruction, and of the otherwise onerous duties of the officers of the Education Department, as prescribed by law.

"2. In the accompanying Answers, the opinion and testimonials of Inspectors of Public Schools are referred to and quoted. These Inspectors have been appointed and their salaries fixed by the County Councils—the elected representatives of the people in each County; they have the best opportunity of knowing and judging whereof they speak, and they have been so appreciated by the Legislature as to be invested with the right of representation in the Council of Public Instruction.

"3. From the statements and opinions of educationalists and superintendents of Public Instruction in the neighbouring States, it is plain that by our system of improving the efficiency of Public Schools by means of libraries and prize books, we have avoided evils which our American neighbours have painfully experienced, and that there is no medium between the principle of our school system in this respect and the abandonment of this mode of co-operation with School Trustees and Municipalities for supplying their youth with the best means of useful knowledge in connection with their school education."

APPENDIX TO ANSWER XIII., Page 90.

EXTRACT FROM THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT FOR 1867, ON THE STEPS TAKEN TO REVISE THE PUBLISHERS' PRICES OF BOOKS TO THE DEPOSITORY.

During the year, I felt that the arrangements, for obtaining supplies of prize and library books should be revised and extended, and that further additions should be made to the Educational Museum. This could only be done by personal selections and communications with the parties concerned. For these purposes, I requested Dr. Hodgins, Deputy Superintendent (who has had for years almost the entire charge of these branches of the Department), to proceed to England and to the Exhibition at Paris. A list of the interesting and instructive selections which he has made will be found in the Appendix, but the report of his proceedings, I append as follows—illustrating as it does his vigilance and efficiency in whatever he undertakes, as well as the value of his labours on this occasion :—

REPORT TO THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION FOR ONTARIO ON THE ARRANGEMENTS MADE IN ENGLAND FOR THE SUPPLY OF BOOKS AND SCHOOL REQUISITES ; ALSO IN REFERENCE TO OBJECTS OF ART, &c., FOR THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM. BY THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT.

REVEREND SIR,—A number of years having elapsed since arrangements were personally made with publishers in England for the supply of our public schools with books, maps, charts and apparatus, it was deemed advisable to revise these arrangements in England (as we had frequently done in the United States), and to largely extend our facilities of supply from that quarter. This was the more necessary since the prices of American books had so greatly increased during the last four years. Agreeably, therefore, to your instructions, I left for England on the 1st of July. In addition to the particular object which I have mentioned, you also requested me to procure in Paris some objects of interest (adapted to our Educational Museum), as you had seen at the Great Exhibition there, but which could not be removed until after the close of the Exhibition itself. You further authorized me to procure in London and elsewhere, such additional objects as I might deem desirable for the Educational Museum and for our projected School of Art. I now proceed to report to you how far I was enabled to carry out your instructions.

I.—BOOKS AND SCHOOL REQUISITES.

Soon after my arrival in England, I prepared a circular to all the publishers who had hitherto supplied us with books, &c., and to various others who had recently gone into business in London, Edinburgh, &c. In this circular I explained the object of my visit, wished the publishers to state their lowest terms, and intimated my intention of calling upon them personally, to confer upon the subject of revised terms, the extent of our orders, &c. In reply to this circular I found that none of our old publishers were disposed to offer better terms than I had been enabled to make with them some years ago. The new publishers, too, were as little disposed as the old ones to offer more than the usual trade terms to exporters. As it took some little time to send out and receive replies to this circular, I devoted the intermediate time to enquiries in London and Paris for objects suitable for our Educational Museum, to which I shall hereafter refer.

With several of the publishers I had some little difficulty, when I first called, to induce them to modify their terms. They alleged that they had already given us their best export terms for cash. After sundry conferences and explanations, they were at length induced, with two or three exceptions, to agree to an additional discount for cash of 2½, 5, 7½, or ten per cent. (as the case might be) over and above their former rates of discount to the Department. Five per cent. was the average additional discount which I was thus enabled to secure for the Department, together with the advantage, in most cases, as heretofore, of the odd books, viz. :—7 as 6½, 13 as 12, or 25 as 24. This additional discount will be quite sufficient to pay the customs duty which has recently been

imposed upon books coming into the Province, and thus enable the Department to supply the schools with a very greatly increased variety of books at the old rates.

There were two principal classes of publishers with which I had to do (with many shades between them). The one class generally regarded their books as so much merchandise, out of which they were determined to make as much profit as possible, without much reference to the price or quality of their publications. The other class were book publishers *con amore*, who were generally particular as to the character of the books issued by them, and in proportion to the excellence of their publications, they were anxious for their general diffusion, especially among schools. With this latter class I had in most cases, on giving explanations, little or no difficulty in coming to terms; but with the former, the objects I had in view possessed little interest to them, and being chiefly wealthy firms, having a large sale for their publications in Britain, they were not inclined to give the export trade to Canada any very special encouragement or advantage.

Apart from these personal characteristics of individual publishers, the publishing trade of Britain seems to have divided itself into two great branches—1st, the publishers of miscellaneous books of all kinds, the copyright of which has either expired, or has never existed in England; and 2nd, those who chiefly confine themselves to the publication of copyright books. There are several intermediate degrees between these two main divisions; but they can be generally classified under either head. With the former class, who had little or no copyright to pay, I was enabled, with one or two exceptions, to make highly advantageous terms; with the latter, who had copyright to pay on nearly every one of their books, I did not, of course, expect to do as well. There were, however, some gratifying exceptions; while the freshness, originality and excellence of their publications quite made up for the difference in the cost of their books.

Without giving in this Report the specific terms which I was enabled, on behalf of the Department, to make with the various publishers (most of them being special and confidential), I think it but justice to those who acted liberally to our Public Schools to classify them as follows:—

FIRST CLASS.—THOSE GIVING THE BEST TERMS.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Messrs. Wm. Blackwood & Sons—Chiefly Copyright Publishers. | |
| 2. Religious Tract Society. | } Chiefly Copyright, but to some extent supported by voluntary contributions. |
| 3. Christian Knowledge Society. | |
| 4. The Book Society. | |
| 5. Mr. William P. Nimmo. | } Chiefly Miscellaneous Publishers. |
| 6. Messrs. Geo. Routledge & Sons. | |
| 7. " Frederick Warne & Co. | |
| 8. " Cassell, Petter & Galpin. | |
| 9. " Alex. Hislop & Co. | |
| 10. " Charles Griffin & Co. | |
| 11. " William Oliphant & Co. | } Map Publishers. |
| 12. " W. & A. K. Johnston. | |
| 13. " William Smith & Sons. | |
| 14. " George Philip & Son. | |

SECOND CLASS.—THOSE GIVING MORE OR LESS LIBERAL TRADE TERMS.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 15. Messrs. Sampson Low, Son & Co.—Miscellaneous and Copyright Publishers. | |
| 16. " Johnston, Hunter & Co. | } Chiefly Miscellaneous Publishers. |
| 17. " J. Hogg & Sons. | |
| 18. " Gall & Inglis. | |
| 19. " Thos. Nelson & Sons. | |

* This list, of course, comprises only the names of the English publishers from whom the Department obtains a supply of Prize and Library Books, &c. The American list is not necessary to give in this Report.

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------|--|---|
| 20. | " | W. & R. Chambers. | } Miscellaneous and copyright Publishers ;
Chiefly Miscellaneous Publishers. |
| 21. | " | Seeley, Jackson & Halliday. | |
| 22. | " | Bell & Daldy. | |
| 23. | " | Griffith & Farran. | |
| 24. | " | Groombridge & Sons. | |
| 25. | " | Houlston & Wright. | |
| 26. | " | Jackson, Walford & Hodder. | } Miscellaneous and Copyright Publishers. |
| 27. | " | Morgan & Chase. | |
| 28. | Mr. F. W. | Partridge. | |
| 29. | Messrs. | A. Strahan & Co. | |
| 30. | " | John Snow & Co. | |
| 31. | " | William Tegg & Co. | } Chiefly Miscellaneous Publishers. |
| 32. | " | Ward & Lock. | |
| 33. | | Wesleyan Conference Office. | } Miscellaneous and Copyright Publishers. |
| 34. | Messrs. | Jarrold & Sons. | |
| 35. | " | James Blackwood & Co. | } Chiefly Miscellaneous Publishers. |
| 36. | " | Milner & Sowerby. | |
| 37. | " | Lockwood & Co. | } Miscellaneous and Copyright Publishers. |
| 38. | " | A. & C. Black. | |
| 39. | " | Burns, Oates & Lambert—Roman Catholic Publishers—with whom I made arrangements for the English supply of Roman Catholic Separate School Prize and Library Books. | |

THIRD CLASS.—CHIEFLY GIVING TRADE TERMS.

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 40. | Mr. W. W. | Gardner. | } Chiefly Copyright Publishers. |
| 41. | " | William Mackintosh. | |
| 42. | Messrs. | Oliver & Boyd. | |
| 43. | Mr. J. | Walton. | |
| 44. | Messrs. | Macmillan & Co. | |
| 45. | " | Marshall & Laurie. | |
| 46. | Mr. J. | Murray. | |
| 47. | Messrs. | Longman & Co. | |

I was further enabled to conclude most satisfactory arrangements, chiefly through the intervention of our attentive and obliging London Agent and Shipper (Mr. A. F. Potter, formerly of Toronto), with the makers of philosophical and chemical apparatus, &c., as well as with the manufacturers of twine, writing and wrapping papers, envelopes, &c., of which we use large quantities in the year.

RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND ITS COMMITTEE IN REGARD TO PRIZE AND LIBRARY BOOKS AND THE PEOPLE'S DEPOSITORY, DURING THE YEARS 1874 AND 1875.

No. 1.—EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION RELATING TO THE DEPOSITORY.

Meeting of May 21st, 1874.—1. Communication from Messrs. James Campbell & Son, laid before the Council, being a list of books, with prices of the same, for approval.

2. *Ordered*, That any lists and books for libraries and prizes, submitted by publishers and others, be referred to Messrs. McCabe, Deroche and MacLennan, such Committee to report thereon from time to time.

Meeting of June 12th, 1874.—The following communications were laid before the Council:—

1. From the Committee on Library and Prize Books, being their first Report.

2. From the Chief Superintendent of Education, being a list of books for approval for the Library and Prize Catalogues.

3. On motion of Mr. MacLennan, seconded by the Chief Superintendent, the first Report of the Committees on Library and Prize Books was adopted, and

Ordered, That Mr. Campbell be informed of the approval of the books recommended.

4. On motion of Mr. MacLennan, seconded by the Chief Superintendent,

Ordered, That the names and places of the books thus sanctioned be published in the next number of the *Journal of Education*, in accordance with section 26, sub-section 27 (c), of the High School Act.

5. The Chief Superintendent gave notice that the question of prices be considered at the next meeting.

Meeting of June 27th, 1874.—1. The following communications were laid before the Council:—

From the Deputy Superintendent to Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Sons, respecting the prices of books.

From Messrs. T. Nelson & Sons, in reply to the foregoing.

2. Extracts from two letters from Mr. E. J. Potter, of London, on the same subject.

3. The following notices of motion were given by the Chief Superintendent:—

(a) The Chief Superintendent gives notice, that as the Members of the Council of Public Instruction, as now existing, include only a minority of the members, as contemplated by the School Acts, 37 Victoria, chapters 27 and 28, and as it would not be wise or just, and would be contrary to the obvious intentions of the Legislature, for so small a number of members to decide on matters affecting the future character and operations of our system of public instruction, he will, at the first meeting of the Council of Public Instruction after its complete constitution, as contemplated by law, bring under the consideration of the Council the following subject:—

4. The revision of the catalogue of books for libraries, and prizes for the High and Public Schools.

5. The subject of the prices of the library and prize books was discussed, and the decision deferred till a meeting to be held on Friday week.

6. On motion of the Chief Superintendent, seconded by Mr. McCabe, it was

Ordered, That the Chairman, the Chief Superintendent (or in his absence, the Deputy Superintendent), and Mr. McCabe, be a Committee to report upon the principles upon which the prices of books for the libraries and prizes are fixed.

Meeting of July 3rd, 1874.—1. The Chairman presented the Report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting, in reference to the principles on which the prices of books are fixed.

2. The Report was to the effect that the Committee felt that there were certain preliminary difficulties in the consideration of the question submitted to them, and agreed that it would be unwise to proceed further in the enquiry until the Chief Superintendent had obtained an authoritative decision as to the meaning of the terms "cost," "prices," and "grant," which occur in the sections of the Act which refer to the supply to the schools of the books sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction.

3. Whereupon it was moved by the Reverend Dr. Jennings, seconded by the Chief Superintendent, and

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee is concurred in by the Council, and that the Chief Superintendent be requested to obtain the opinion of one of the Judges or of one of the Superior Courts, on the meaning of the terms above quoted, as they occur in the Act, as authorized by section thirty-two of the Consolidated Act, thirty-seven Victoria, chapter twenty-seven.

Meeting of 1st September, 1874.—1. Communication from the Chief Justice of Ontario, respecting the case submitted to him by the Chief Superintendent.

2. *Ordered*, That the Committee on Library and Prize Books be continued as heretofore, with the same members.

3. The Chief Superintendent was requested to lay before the Council, at the next meeting, a copy of the case submitted by him for the opinion of the Chief Justice, at the request of the Council, respecting the prices of books.

Meeting of 3rd September, 1874.—The Chief Superintendent of Education laid before the Council a copy of the case he had submitted to the Chief Justice.

2. *Ordered*, That in addition to the restrictions on the power of the Interim Committee already adopted, the principle on which the prices of books are to be fixed be reserved for the decision of the Council.

Meeting of 6th October, 1874.—1. Communication from Messrs. Bethune & Hoyles, on behalf of Messrs. J. Campbell & Son, respecting the case submitted to the Chief Justice.

2. *Ordered*, That Professor Wilson and Professor Smith be added to the Committee on Library and Prize Books.

Meeting of October 8th, 1874.

Ordered, That the Reverend Professor Ambery be added to the Committee on Library and Prize Books.

Meeting of October 16th, 1874.—A second Report from the Committee on Library and Prize Books, recommending 20 books for adoption, was received and adopted.

Meeting of December 8th, 1874.—1. Communications, being lists of books submitted by the Chief Superintendent, for Libraries and Prizes, were laid before the Council.

2. The Third Report of the Committee on Library and Prize Books was then presented and read.

3. The Reverend Professor Ambery gave notice that he would move the adoption of the Report of the Committee on Library Books to-morrow.

Meeting of December 9th, 1874.—Communication from His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto, respecting Text and Library Books.

Meeting of December 10th, 1874.—1. The third Report of the Committee on Library and Prize Books was then read, and its adoption having been moved and discussed, it was

Ordered, That the Report of the Committee on Library and Prize Books be recommended for consideration and subsequent report, with instructions to inquire whether any, and if any, what improvement may be effected in the present plan of obtaining and distributing the Library and Prize Books in connection with the Education Department.

Meeting of February 2nd, 1875.—1. The Chief Superintendent gave the following notice of motion :—

(a) That the books for free High and Public School Libraries, and for prizes in the High and Public Schools, shall be supplied by the Education Department to Municipal and School Corporations at cost.

2. Dr. Wilson gave the following notice of motion :—

That a special Committee be named by the Council to take into consideration the working of the Book Depository, in reference to the supply of the best class of books for prizes and School libraries, and also in reference to the general interest of the Province with regard to the free circulation of literature through the ordinary trade channels ; with power to call for all requisite information from the officers of the Education Department.

3. Mr. Macleannan gave the following notice of motion :—

That the names and prices of books submitted by the booksellers or others to the Council, and approved, be published in the next number of the *Journal of Education* with the dates at which the same books were received at the Department, and laid before the Council for examination.

4. *Ordered*, That a special Committee be named by the Council to take into consideration the working of the Book Depository, in reference to the supply of the best class of books for prizes and school libraries, and also in reference to the general interests of the Province with regard to the free circulation of literature through the ordinary trade channels ; with power to call for all requisite information from the officers of the Education Department ; and pending such investigation, that the Department continue to act on the principles hitherto in use with regard to the prices of books. That such Committee consist of the Chief Superintendent, Mr. Goldwin Smith, Professor Ambery, Mr. Deroche, Mr. Wood, Mr. Macleannan, and the mover, Professor Wilson.

Meeting of May 4th, 1875.—The following Report was presented : —
Special Committee on supply of Library and Prize Books.

Meeting of May 19th, 1875.—1. Report of following Special Committee laid before the Council :—

(1). On Library and Prize Books (recommending the 456 books for adoption which had been laid before the Council by the Chief Superintendent of Education).

2. *Ordered*, That the Report of the Committee on Library and Prize Books be adopted.

3. *Ordered*, That the School Trustees be instructed not to give any pupil, as a prize, any religious work not previously approved of by the parent or guardian of the pupil.

Meeting of July 7th, 1875.—1. The Report of the Committee on the Depository was then read.

2. Professor Wilson gave notice that at the proper time he would move that the report of the Depository Committee, with the documents appended thereto, be received and printed for the consideration of the Council.

3. The Chief Superintendent gave notice that on the motion for the reception of the Report of the Committee on the Depository, he would move, That it be referred back to the Committee, with instructions to have printed the minutes of its own proceedings, together with the correspondence between the Chairman and Chief Superintendent and

Clerk of the Committee in relation to its proceedings, including the letter of the Chief Superintendent, dated the 29th May, 1875.

Meeting of 8th July, 1875.—1. Professor Wilson moved, seconded by Professor Smith, That the Report of the Depository Committee, with the documents appended thereto, be received and printed for the consideration of the Council.

2. Moved in amendment by the Bishop of Niagara, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Nelles, That this Council conceive on further consideration, that the appointment of a Committee on the question of having a Depository in connection with the Department is *ultra vires*, and consequently that the Council cannot accept the Report submitted by the said Committee; regrets that this Council should have given the gentlemen of the Committee so much trouble; under the circumstances of the case, revokes said order and discharges the Committee, with thanks to them and the officers of the Department for the attention given to the subject. The amendment having been put, the vote was taken as follows:

Yeas—The Chief Superintendent, the Reverend Dr. Jennings, the Archbishop of Toronto, the Hon. W. MacMaster, the Bishop of Niagara, the Rev. Dr. Nelles, the Rev. Bishop Carman, the Rev. J. Taberet, Professor Smith—Nine.

Nays—Mr. McCabe, Mr. MacLennan, Rev. Professor Ambery, Professor Wilson—Four.

Amendment carried.

3. On Motion of Professor Smith, It was then

Ordered, That the Depository, through which the Government, in place of the book-sellers, supplies books for school libraries and prizes, being an exceptional institution, beyond the ordinary province of the Government, and one by which the trade with which it interferes feels itself aggrieved; it is desirable, in the opinion of the Council of Public Instruction, that the Government should from time to time specially inquire into it, in order to satisfy themselves and assure the public that the reasons for its establishment are still in force, that it fulfils the purpose for which it was intended, that it does not unnecessarily interfere with the regular course of trade, and that its management, financial and general, is unexceptionable.

4. That the Chairman be requested to communicate the above resolution to the Honorable the Attorney-General.

The Council then adjourned.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH BOOKS HAVE BEEN SELECTED FOR THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

(Extract from the Minutes of the Council of Public Instruction, dated 2nd August, 1853.)

The Council of Public Instruction deems it proper to state its principles of proceeding in performing the important and responsible task of selecting books for these Public School Libraries:—

1. The Council regards it as imperative, that no works of a licentious, vicious or immoral tendency, and no works hostile to the Christian religion, should be admitted to the Libraries.

2. Nor is it, in the opinion of the Council, compatible with the objects of the Public School Libraries to introduce into them controversial works on Theology, or works of denominational controversy, although it would not be desirable to exclude all historical and other works in which such topics are referred to and discussed; and it is desirable to include a selection of suitable works on the evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion.

3. In regard to books on ecclesiastical history, the Council agrees in a selection from the most approved works on each side.

4. With these exceptions, and within these limitations, it is the opinion of the Council that as wide a selection as possible should be made of useful and entertaining books of per-

manent value, adapted to popular reading in the various departments of human knowledge—leaving each Municipality to consult its own taste, and exercise its own discretion in selecting books from the General Catalogue.

5. The including of any books in the General Catalogue is not to be understood as the expression of any opinion by the Council in regard to any sentiments inculcated or combated in such books ; but merely as an acquiescence on the part of the Council in the purchase of such books by any Municipality, should it think proper to do so.

6. The General Catalogue of books for Public School Libraries may be modified and enlarged from year to year, as circumstances may suggest, and as suitable new works of value may appear.

NO. 2.—CONTAINING REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN REGARD TO THE WORKING OF THE PEOPLE'S DEPOSITORY.

On 2nd February, 1875, the Council adopted the following minute :—

Ordered, That a special Committee be named by the Council, to take into consideration the working of the Book Depository, in reference to the supply of the best class of books for prizes and school libraries, and also in reference to the general interests of the Province, with regard to the free circulation of literature through the ordinary trade channels, with power to call for all requisite information from the officers of the Education Department ; and pending such investigation, that the Department continue to act on the principle hitherto in use with regard to the prices of books.

That such Committee consist of the Chief Superintendent, Mr. Goldwin Smith, Professor Ambery, Mr. Deroche, Mr. Wood, Mr. MacLennan, and the mover, Professor Wilson.

The Committee on the Depository met 11th March, 1875. Present—Professor Wilson in the chair ; also present, the Chief Superintendent ; Professor Ambery, and Professor Smith.

Resolved, That the Chief Superintendent be requested to prepare replies to the following questions, in writing, for the next meeting of the Committee, to be held on Tuesday, the 19th March :—

1. Whose duty is it to see that the stock of books in the Depository is properly kept up ?
2. Who has hitherto made the selection, and on what principle is it carried out ?
3. You must find some books more generally selected than others. Please give a list of the books that have been most largely in demand for the last five years ; and state what numbers of each book have been sent out yearly.
4. When the selection of books for libraries or prizes is left by the trustees to the Department, on what principle are you guided in the selection ? Do you in such cases take the books which experience has shown you the most in demand ; or do you send, in part, those which you have found to be little sought for ?
5. Are complaints made by school trustees in reference to the selection made for them by the Department ? Are the books so selected by you for them, ever returned as not suitable or acceptable ? Please state how often this has occurred during the past five years ; and state if any special books have repeatedly appeared among those objected to ; if so, name the books.
6. Name the localities to which large supplies of books have been sent during the past five years. State the number and value of the books sent in each case.
7. When a book has been approved of by the Department or by the Council, are school

trustees at liberty to order or procure any edition of the author? or do you limit them to one specified edition or reprint?

8. Are there not books named in your catalogue which have been long out of print? have you at present in stock a supply of every book named in the printed catalogue?

Meeting of 23rd March, 1875.—Present—Professor Wilson in the chair; also present, the Deputy Superintendent of Education (who withdrew before the close of the meeting), Rev. Professor Ambery, Mr. S. C. Wood, M.P.P., Professor Goldwin Smith.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The replies of the Department to the questions proposed at the last meeting were read, and it was

Resolved, That opportunity should be given to the members to peruse them at leisure. The following additional questions were agreed to:—

9. The printed circular recently issued by the Department of Public Instruction characterizes its scheme for supplying books to municipal and school corporations as "*The People's Depository of Ontario*," have not this and the terms set forth in the circular, given offence to the regular book trade? Do you think their complaints entirely groundless? If so, state the reasons which justify your belief.

10. What is the special object of the Book Depository? Against what special evils is it intended to guard? What purposes does it accomplish for the Province which the regular channels of trade could not do?

11. In the printed circular of the 12th February, 1875, it is stated that after the 1st of March books are to be supplied from the Depository at a reduced rate. Explain how this accords with the order of the Council of Public Instruction of February 2nd, that, pending the investigation of this Committee "the Department continue to act on the principle hitherto in use with regard to prices of books.

12. Are the Committee correct in understanding that previous to 1874 the Department was in the habit of charging at the rate of 20 cents on the shilling sterling of retail cost? If so, for how long previous to 1874, or whatever be the correct date, was the charge at that rate?

13. What was the date of reduction to the rate of 19 cents? Explain what changes have occurred in the cost of books, or profits on their sale, or in any other way, to enable the Depository to reduce its rates, first from 20 cents to 19 cents, and now in the circular recently issued, to 18 cents on the shilling sterling?

14. Was a profit made by the Department when the higher rates were charged? If so, state its estimated annual amount, and the purposes to which it has been applied. If no profit was made, explain how books can now be supplied at so much lower a rate than was formerly charged by the Department.

15. Are not the Mechanics' Institutes of the Province systematically supplied with books by the regular booksellers, under a mode of Government aid analogous to that of School Libraries, or from funds derived from Parliament? Are you aware of any evils that result from the managing Committees of such Institute libraries purchasing directly from the book trade?

16. Can the managers of Mechanics' Institutes, if they desire it, obtain their books from "*The People's Depository of Ontario*," of the Education Department? If so, state to what extent they avail themselves of the right. If not, explain how it is right or expedient that such corporations should be free to purchase where they please, while a special Departmental Depository is maintained for the supply of Municipal and School Corporations with both Prize and Library books.

Meeting of 13th April, 1875.—Present—Professor Wilson in the chair; also present, Professor Ambery and Professor Smith.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A memorandum from the Deputy Superintendent, with accompanying correspondence with the Attorney-General as to his seat on the Committee, were read.

The following additional questions for the Chief Superintendent were agreed to :

17. Your attention is again directed to question 3. The request there made was for a list of the books most largely in demand for the last five years, and the numbers of each sent out yearly. Please answer this definitely. Your present answer does not give definitely enough the information required.

18. Special attention is also directed to question 6. The information there sought for is the names of the localities to which large supplies of books have been sent during the past five years, and the number and value of the books in each case. Please answer this question definitely, by naming the towns or villages, and stating the number and the value of the books sent to each town or village named in any single year.

Meeting of 29th April, 1875.—Present—Professor Wilson in the chair ; also present, he Chief Superintendent, the Rev. Professor Ambery and Professor Smith.

The Chief Superintendent submitted replies to the questions put by the Committee, together with a letter from himself on the subject.

The replies and the letter were left for the perusal of the members at their leisure.

Meeting of 5th May, 1875.—Present—Professor Wilson in the chair ; also present, the Chief Superintendent, Rev. Professor Ambery, Professor Smith and Mr. Wood.

The subject was discussed, and the Committee adjourned to Wednesday, 12th May, at two o'clock p.m., when the Depository is to be visited.

Meeting of 12th May, 1875.—Present—Professor Wilson in the chair ; the Chief Superintendent and Professor Smith.

Letters from Messrs. Wood and MacLennan were read, explaining their absence.

The members present visited the Depository, and directed that a meeting should be called for Monday, 17th inst., at three o'clock, to adopt a Report.

Meeting of 17th May, 1875.—Present—Professor Wilson in the chair ; also present, the Chief Superintendent, Mr. MacLennan, Rev. Professor Ambery, Professor Smith.

Professor Wilson submitted a draft of Report which was taken into consideration, and it was agreed that the Report be further considered at a meeting to be held on Saturday, the 29th inst., or upon a day that may be found convenient to the members, with the view of preparing a Report for Council.

A letter from Mr. Wood, explaining his absence, was read.

Meeting of 10th June 1875.—Present—Professor Wilson in the chair ; also present, Mr. MacLennan, Rev. Professor Ambery and Professor Smith.

The resignation of Mr. Wood was intimated to the Committee by the Secretary.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were confirmed.

Notes from Professor Wilson, dated 4th June ; from the Chief Superintendent, dated 7th June ; and from Professor Wilson, dated 7th June, were read.

Moved by Mr. MacLennan, seconded by Professor Ambery, and

Resolved, That the letter now read from the Chief Superintendent to Mr. Marling, the Clerk of the Council, dated the 7th June inst., and directed to be laid before the Committee, is, in the opinion of the Committee, expressed in terms which make it not proper to be received, and that the Committee decline to receive it accordingly.

The letter from the Chief Superintendent, dated 29th May, to the Chairman of the Committee, was then read.

After some discussion, the meeting adjourned to Thursday, 17th June, at three o'clock.

Meeting of 17th June, 1875.—Present—Mr. MacLennan, Rev. Professor Ambery, Professor Smith.

A telegram from Professor Wilson, Quebec, was read, stating that he had been detained there, and requesting the Committee either to proceed or adjourn.

Adjourned to Thursday, 24th inst., at three o'clock, provided that day suits Dr. Wilson.

The Secretary was desired to communicate the above to Dr. Wilson.

Meeting of 23rd June, 1875.—Present—Professor Wilson, in the chair; also present, Mr. MacLennan, Rev. Professor Ambery, Professor Smith.

The minutes of the preceding two meetings were read and approved.

The Committee adopted a Report and instructed the Chairman to sign it and present it to the Council at its first meeting.

Committee then finally adjourned.

R. W. B. JACKSON LIBRARY



3 0005 03071858 2

